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# OREGON SPECTATOR.

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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

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**D J Schnebly, Proprietor**

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**Opinion of the Hon O C. Pratt, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Oregon, on the Location Law, and in answer to the following Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, passed both Houses, December 12th, 1851.**

"WHEREAS, in the present condition of the Territory, growing out of the hostile attitude assumed by the Executive and Judicial departments against the representatives of the People, it is deemed desirable that the Legislative Assembly should act in the premises with full understanding of the matters at issue Therefore,

*Be it Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon,* That the Hon O C PRATT, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in and for the Territory of Oregon, be requested to communicate his opinion on the following points

*First* Whether by any law now in force the Legislative Assembly is legally authorized to assemble at Salem, in Marion county, for the discharge of its public duties?

*Second* If there be no law requiring such assembling at Salem, is it competent in the absence of any law locating the Seat of Government elsewhere, for such body to meet and do business at Salem, as a Legislative Assembly?

*Third* Also, whether any law is in force in this Territory, authorizing a session of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Oregon, at Oregon City, and if not, what are the effect and binding obligation upon the People and their Representatives, of decrees and judgments assumed to be pronounced and promulged there by Judges Nelson and Strong, who, as is understood, have recently attempted to exercise such powers at that place?"

*To the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon*

GENTLEMEN—Your resolutions of the 12th instant, propounding three questions, and asking an opinion thereon, has received attention, and, in answer, I would say it is only on account of the extraordinary state of things now existing in the Territory that I feel a full justification in making publicly known the views entertained by me, as one of its judicial officers, bearing upon your enquiries Of so much moment, is the subject of what now seems to be an array of the officers of the general government against the Representatives of the people of Oregon, in matters of most serious concern to the peace and good order of the Territory itself, that the foundation of the entire community is stirred up, and every element of public and private life is aroused At such a time, whether in official station or out of it, I would not be an idle spectator if I could. My interest as a citizen in common with others, not less than a desire for the general welfare, forbids silence at such a crisis In addition to this, my public position and the part I have been compelled to act, amidst these difficulties so trying to all ordinary forbearance, demand that I should make known through a more extensive medium than in mere conversation with friends, the reasons in support of my own official course, and the ideas of duty which have guided me in this conflict with my fellow officers I think it fortunate, gentlemen, that you and the people whom you represent, have, up to this moment, manifested in a struggle so vital as this to everything valuable and worth living for, so much of patience and prudence And, I can but feel, and have felt for many months, that were it not for the firmness, good sense, and honest determination of the masses in Oregon, to only find out what is right, and fearlessly do their duty in the present and past troublesome times, the Territory would long since have been scandalized by excesses, alike a disgrace to the persons involved and a common calamity. The length of my answer may weary you; but, this I prefer to risk than say too little or be misunderstood What you ask of me is too full of meaning in the present attitude of affairs to be hastily handled It is so, not because of its intricacy in the *first place,* but has become so, as I conceive, through much misapprehension, caused by various means and things, to which allusion will be made as I pass along Certain popular errors have thus crept in Advantage has been taken of these, step by step, and in that way only, as I sincerely believe, has a single honest man been misled or gone astray from the true path of obligation and duty involved in the "Location Law," since the moment of its passage I prefer, therefore, to talk plainly and even *much,* rather than mislead or let false reasoning and consequently improper notions of legal duties, touching this whole subject, go further without attempt at correction In doing this I fear that I may not only appear lengthy, and thus tax your patience, but especially am I aware that I shall thereby incur, as often heretofore in certain official quarters, embittered expressions and venomous spite But, as you will readily pardon me for erring on the side of safety, and as the latter is more annoying than hurtful or crushing in its effects, I shall hope for the one, and not take deeply to heart the hostility and bitterness of the other We will do all we can to avoid tediousness or just cause of offence to others, and if the details necessarily laid before you should defeat our efforts, still you may rely on us for endeavoring to relieve you from all needless puzzle by the use of technicalities We hold, as an article of belief, that a writer or speaker who cannot explain a matter of even constitutional enquiry, plainly, and in a way to be intelligible to a man of business, but ill understands the subject on which he affects to speak or write

Wherever there is a fundamental law, a difference of opinion must exist respecting the meaning of certain passages, and this will be as various as the conflicting interests, prejudices and passions of men may be found to differ in making its application This difficulty is greatly added to from the fact that no phraseology but the mathematical is capable of perfect precision Construction is, therefore, a copious source of strife At times, even, there have been parties which declared war against all construction of the fundamental law, and insisted upon the execution of its obvious meaning, forgetting that this *obvious meaning,* as they called it, was nothing but their own construction of its provisions Such difference of opinion exists in regard to every written code, political or religious—thus a certain religious sect at the famous diet of Augsburg declared that they would not allow any construction of the Bible since its obvious meaning expressed God's will The construction of the fundamental law, then, wherever persons are united in one society, is of vital importance If the construction of the constitution, (that is, the declaration of its meaning in doubtful points,) were unprovided for, and left to the Executive or his immediate personal and political friends alone, as recent practices here have indicated, liberty may be considered as destitute of any bulwark Fortunately, for Oregon, cases of dispute of this kind between the Governor and the people have been entrusted to a tribunal provided by the Organic law itself This tribunal is the Supreme Court of the Territory not the Judges *when illegally organized,* and assuming, without authority of law, such important powers, but when *lawfully assembled* at the proper time and *place* and duly invested with such judicial *authority* *Allow me here to anticipate* and say that it is only in view of the belief that we have had *no lawful court* to sit in judgment upon the matters embraced in your enquiries, by which I feel at liberty to make answer at all For, do not misunderstand me, if I believed that these subjects had been adjudged by the Supreme Court of the Territory, I should violate every just view of my own legal duty by seeking to disturb, through this or any other irregular channel, any adjudication of the questions in controversy In no other way can private and public rights be secure The government of Oregon, like that of the States, is a government of liberty, but that liberty is regulated by law It is natural and proper for the people here and elsewhere to look to whatever has been declared by the proper courts as its true and final expositor I could not, if I had the power, change a doctrine at once so sound and so necessary as a safeguard in a free government, where every man has either directly or indirectly a voice in the public welfare.

By your permission we will reverse the order of your questions, and direct attention to the last, before proceeding to the first It is, "Whether any law is in force in this Territory, authorizing a session of the Supreme Court for the Territory, at Oregon City, and if not, what is the effect or binding obligation upon the people and their representatives, of decrees and judgments assumed to be pronounced and promulged there by Judges Nelson and Strong, who, as is understood, have recently attempted to exercise such powers at that place"? I answer and say, that three things are essential before any such power can be exercised there, *first,* Judges in commission for that purpose, second, a stated time, and third, authority of law fixing *that as the place* at which such power may be exercised "A court is a political being which requires for its existence the presence of the Judges or a competent number of them, a time at or during which, and a *place* where it is by law authorized to be held—Bacon's Ab., and Bouvier's Law Dic title courts—Coke Litt 58 The absence of any or either of these requisites, by and through which alone such authority may become vested, would, it is obvious, render all attempts to assume such high and commanding prerogative there, nothing less than usurpation In every free government like ours, where all judicial power emanates directly from the people whose lives, property and liberty are the subjects on which it acts, it is but too plain that its source must always be found in an *express delegation of such fearful authority,* and can never be derived from, or supported by, *implication* "Such power once established and set in motion, may, it is true, in cases of necessity, in the absence of express means to carry out prescribed remedies, resort to and be guided by certain implied matters, but never *in their establishment* can courts take the slightest thing by implication"—3d Pike, R, 21 The Supreme Court of Oregon has its origin in a Congressional statute, and its maturity, so as to be able to exercise its functions, in an act of the Legislative Assembly The organic law passed by Congress Aug 14th, 1848, provides that it "shall consist of a Chief and two Associate Justices, any two of whom shall constitute a *quorum and who shall hold a term at the seat of government* of said Territory annually." The time of holding its sessions, and the *place* were left to be provided for by the Legislative Assembly The Judges are here and the time is fixed, and all that is said to be wanting is the place or "Seat of Government," where the proper judicial authority of that tribunal may be exercised If that has *not* been established it is plain that the performance of its duties must remain in suspension This must be conceded by all Let us inquire then if the "Seat of Government" has been located and established *at* Oregon City, for, if it be found that it is not nor has been the *seat of the regular Territorial government,* it will follow that *no court could have been holden there,* and that the attempt to hold it was wholly unwarranted A full understanding of this question requires a history of all the legislation bearing upon it—this we will first give

Oregon at an early day found within her limits a few pioneers of civilization and missionaries of christianity, who, finding *themselves far away from the protection of* their proper government, felt the necessity of *something* for their mutual safety which had the *shadow,* at least of law and order, even if without the *substance* The offspring of this spirit was the conventional arrangements first entered into at Champoeg, and, *afterwards,* when immigration had largely increased the number of inhabitants, and when what had previously been done was found inadequate to the changed condition of the country, the Provisional Government, so styled, *came into being* This latter had much of form and force, compared with the earlier effort, and its foundation or what was called organic law, *in theory at least,* is a model which has challenged admiration wherever seen or read—and it is just to say that its *fruits,* aided by the virtue of the people, have furnished a proud theme to Americans all over the world Ample security to life and property followed, and this demonstrates that our people wherever they go, *carry with them the elements of self government* At length Congress, the constitutional dispenser of power over all U S Territories, sent Oregon and its inhabitants a regular (somewhat *irregular,* though, it has proved) form of government But, inasmuch as under the Provisional Government the people had established *temporary* rules, regulating contracts, the possession of property and individual rights, it was necessary *to protect them* as far as possible against the sudden introduction of an entire new order of things; and hence the adoption, *to a certain extent,* of all laws of that Provisional government, not repugnant to the constitution of the United States and where not incompatible with the provisions of the law of Congress organizing the Territory—Sess Laws, 1848, § 14, p 200 Great care, was also taken not to introduce anything which would disturb *the rights of individuals* or unsettle the security of personal property But as it was of no consequence what *place* any of those laws or temporary regulations had been made in, it being sufficient that they were preserved until changed or repealed, and as a *Seat of Government* for the regular Territory was not only necessary for the certainty of public business, but that appropriations for suitable public buildings might be made and judiciously expended at a point which should be found suited to the changed condition of things, all *previous* laws on *that* subject were disregarded by Congress *as immaterial,* and exclusive authority to fix the Seat of Government given to the Legislative Assembly, and that body permitted "to proceed to locate and establish" it at their *first* or any *subsequent* session—Sess Laws, 1848, § 15, p 200 It being necessary, however, that the Legislative Assembly should first meet *somewhere* to put the new machinery of government in motion, and as the individuals composing it might fail to meet *at any particular place by common consent,* the power to assemble them in the *first instance* was given to the Governor, but remember, the *original and exclusive* power to "*establish*" the capital or "Seat of Government" was conferred in plain and unequivocal terms *upon the Legislative Assembly* About this there can be no misunderstanding The first session was convened by the Governor at a place called Oregon City, *because he thought it convenient,* and *not* for the reason as thought by some that it had been previously used for a similar purpose under the Provisional government It is too plain for argument that the first and *involuntary* act of assembling at Oregon City did not nor could not make it the "Seat of Government," for, if it did, then they could not "proceed to *locate* and establish it"—all that could remain would be to *alter* and *change* it Legislative business was done there at that session, but the Seat of Government was not then established by reason of a disagreement as to the proper *place* between the Council and the House As an incident by the way, and perhaps not out of place as showing that my *present views,* as to the only proper place of holding the Supreme Court, *were early entertained,* it may be well to say that the late Chief Justice and myself, at that session of the Legislative Assembly in 1849, having learned that a special term of the Supreme Court was desired at Oregon City, we both concurred in opinion that no power existed by which it could be legally held until the Seat of Government was established, and, only consented to do so after a law was passed authorizing a special term to be held at that place—see Laws of Oregon, p 51.

In fact I doubted whether we could legally exercise judicial power as a Supreme Court, the Seat of Government not having been established, (although authorized to hold a *special* term by law,) for, it struck me that the act itself was repugnant to the law of Congress giving power to that tribunal *only* at the "Seat of Government" This doubt will be remembered by the late Chief Justice and by numbers in Oregon at that time A special session of the Legislative Assembly was convened by the Governor for extraordinary purposes, *afterwards* at the same place in the Spring of 1850, but, so far from entertaining a thought that the members *were legally compelled to assemble there* for such duty in preference to any other place *they might choose,* on the contrary such *pretension was disclaimed* by him—*his power over the place of meeting having expired with the first session* But, to avoid a failure of assembling, private letters were written by him, and by others at his request, *to members,* asking them *to name* all questions of this kind and come together *by consent* Some of these letters are now extant This is referred to as a matter of fact, only to show that our present Delegate in Congress, and a man too, who has left his mark in Oregon and elsewhere as a *correct thinker* and an *energetic actor* in all practical matters of life and duty, *did not,* in his day here as an official, entertain the *novel idea* recently promulged, that the *fact of assembling at Oregon City* by the Legislature, involuntarily at first, and afterwards by common consent, *made that place ipso facto the Seat of Government for the Territory*

At the special session, so called, another failure followed to locate the Seat of Government, and for a like cause as at the first session. Here we will notice something which has been said about the passage of a resolution at this special session saying, that "the Legislative Assembly will meet on the first Monday of December next"—It is well to do so, to the end that no misunderstanding may arise in the solution of the present difficulty as to the *intent,* meaning and *effect,* of its passage at that time. Certain gentlemen, members of that body, feeling that it would be well to adopt some *temporary* place for the Legislative Assembly to convene at until the Seat of Government was established, offered a resolution *to that effect* An attempt was made to pass it, containing both the place and time for such future sessions It succeeded through *one* House, naming Oregon City as *the place,* but in the *other* the resolution was amended by striking out the words "Oregon City" The cause is well remembered, and it was an apprehension that if *left in,* a legal consequence might follow, to wit, make that place colorably at least the "Seat of Government"—*a thing which was determined to be avoided* But, as the Organic Law, (see sec 4,) required the *time,* for future sessions, to be prescribed by law, that part of the resolution was finally passed Thus their successors were left untrammeled to make a free choice of a spot not only to meet at temporarily, as a place of legislation until the Seat of Government was located and established, but *entirely unembarrassed, so that they might* "proceed to locate and establish" it, as required by the law of Congress This explanation is proper for the reason that it is not only right, but that it is a well settled rule in the construction of statutes, where the full object and intention of the law maker are not apparent on the face of the statute itself, to gather that intention from cotemporaneous history and the light of surrounding circumstances at the time of it passage. Statutes are to receive such a construction as was intended by the Legislature, and, to be certain of this, the Court may look to the object in view, the remedy designed to be afforded and to the mischief intended to be remedied—24th, Me R 493 No location then of the Seat of *Government can be derived from that resolution.* Afterwards a second regular session convened at the time fixed, and by common consent at the place which had been stricken out of the resolution before mentioned. That body proceeded "to locate" and did "establish, the Seat of Government for the Territory," at Salem in Marion county That statute, or location act, was at once denounced by the Governor, in a message sent to the Legislature, as unconstitutional, although that functionary, in this Territory, *has neither the veto power nor any voice whatever in legislation*—much less authority to sit in judgment upon laws He declined to heed its requirements kept the public records and library at Oregon City, and immediately wrote an exparte letter to his friend, the Hon J J Crittenden, and asked his opinion about it In reply a letter came which was quite satisfactory to him It was at once published "as by authority," and for a time, it would almost seem as if the Executive and his advisers had assumed the province of the judiciary, and that courts were no longer needed And, here let me say that, although that letter was manifestly written in great haste, and contains certain general expressions, it is evident that the particular spirit and purport of it has reference to the single and only point—the location of the *Penitentiary,* in which the Governor was alone *properly* interested It will be observed on inspection of it that not a word was said about the part of the Location Act fixing the Seat of Government, nor in any way countenancing the Governor in adjudging it a *nullity,* much less is there the slightest suggestion contained in it that the Supreme Court could be holden at Oregon City in defiance of the Act of Congress and an Act of the Legislative Assembly! It will be apparent to the most casual observer that (to say the least of it,) the language of the eminent Attorney General, who it is said wrote the letter in question, is far less guarded than his opinions generally are on such important subjects, but, that is not here nor there His opinions, nor those of any other man, or the opinion of any jurist, however high or distinguished his reputation or ability, is of the least importance in the United States in *settling* the law or ascertaining its construction—So far as he may, by his arguments or learning, instruct the Courts, they have their proper weight. But if the settled principles of the law as applicable to a given case, are against his opinion it falls to the ground It has no farther effect—I shall examine this question therefore, unrestrained by the mere dictums of anybody

*In pursuance of this location law,* the Legislative Assembly, composed of 18 out of the 22 members of the House, all elected by the people since its passage by their predecessors, and eight of the nine members of the Council, met on the first instant at Salem and organized for legislative purposes On the same day two of the Judges met at Oregon City, and there sought to clothe themselves with the powers of the Supreme Court in contravention of the law of Congress, and in defiance of this Location Act establishing the Seat of Government at Salem Published opinions styled "Decisions of the Supreme Court of Oregon," were sent forth adjudging, *on a motion,* said to have been made for that purpose, that the location law was a *nullity* *In addition to this and perhaps to add what* was conceived to be terror to their paper decrees, the official action of others was condemned and the peoples' Representatives in session at Salem described as in a disorganizing state and tending to an overthrow of the government It does not become me to return either in kind or in spirit this strange procedure and language of my brethren, and I will only say that if counsel had been taken of prudence, rather than of what seems too much like hasty impulse, if they had thought *more* and been less precipitate, the country would have been saved its present embarrassments and themselves from what must be but too apparent to all, the prostitution of even decent respect for what was thus sought to be enforced in the name of judicial power The attempt to hold a court there is generally believed to have been without the shadow of authority, and, it is not remarkable, even in Oregon where, of all colonies on the western frontier, law and order have been most easily enforced, that such an assumption should have been looked at boldly and its mandates utterly disregarded I will retort nothing personal, better weapons are found in the public acts of my brethren and their results—these are quite enough, and much less can I become irritated and forget what is due to my *own sense of self respect* and to the people of Oregon in whose service I have found, during the last three years, a ready extension of charity to my faults, and even too much of confidence in my capacity and willingness to serve them In this spirit I cannot omit to look closely to my own duty and go forward, as heretofore, firmly in the fearless discharge of its obligations In support of such attempt to hold a Supreme Court at Oregon City, it is said in substance, that the Seat of Government is at that place because it *was* so under the late Provisional Government by an act passed June 27th, 1844, that it continued so after 14th August, 1848, (the date of the present and only regular government) by reason that the Legislative Assembly met there by proclamation of *the Governor for its first session in 1849,* and twice afterwards by common consent before establishing the "Seat of Government," (which act of locating and establishing it at Salem is assumed in advance of all adjudication to be a nullity) and consequently Oregon City *is* the "Seat of Government," and that *there* a legal term of the Supreme Court can be holden This reasoning seems to satisfy my fellow Judges, to a few others it seems plausible enough at first view, and to such as prefer from sectional and other prejudices to think in the same way, it is quite satisfactory With the great body of the people, however, I am happy to add that a moment's examination divests this theory of all force, by detecting in it untrue propositions of fact, illogical deductions from the false premises assumed, and a sequence entirely unsupported by both or either. Let us see It is not true that the late "Provisional Government" passed any law whatever on the 27th of June 1844. It had no existence at that date nor until a year or more afterwards, to wit the 26th day of July, 1845, the time of its adoption by the people!—See Oregon laws, p 33 *The resolution of a sort of Committee of Safety* which held its meetings up to and at the date of 27th June, 1844, at a place called Champoeg, acting in behalf of a few hundred pioneers and missionaries, was doubtless *referred to by my brethren* If so, it is admitted such a resolution did pass at that time and by that committee, and further, that in pursuance of it (but near thirteen months anterior to the date of the *Provisional Government*) an adjournment did take place to a point on the west side of the river at a place called the "Robin's Nest," but across the river and in entirely a different county from that of Oregon City This cuts but a sorry figure as a law establishing the Seat of Government from and after 14th August, 1848, for Oregon, a Territory now numbering over 17,000 white inhabitants! But, inasmuch as if we admit that there was after that, in 1845, or some other year, a law passed by the late Provisional Government making Oregon City the proper place for its Conventional Seat of Government—even not known and not referred to by my brethren—*it makes no difference,* for, admitting the premises to be true, the conclusion is equally false, such a law being *incompatible* with the Act of Congress, it of course *ceased* to have the slightest force after 14th August, 1848, when the Territory first had a regular legal being under the laws of the United States There is no pretence that any of the rules of the *temporary provisional government,* incompatible with the provisions of the law of Congress organizing the Territory in 1848, remained in force or were afterwards to be recognized "And the *existing laws* now in force under the authority of the Provisional Government established by the people thereof, shall continue to be valid and operative therein so far as the same be not incompatible with the Constitution of the United States and the *principles and provisions of this act;* subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the Legislative Assembly."—Sess laws 1848, sec. 14, p 200 Admit now that there was a law of that Provisional Government establishing its capital. Compare it then with the following: "That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon shall hold its *first* session at such time and *place* in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct, and, at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the Seat of Government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible, which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by said Legislative Assembly. And the sum of $5000 is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Oregon, to be there applied, by the Governor, to the erection of suitable buildings at the Seat of Government."—Sess Laws 1848, sec 15, p 200 If incompatibility and repugnance to any and all laws locating its capital by the late Provisional Government, are not plainly manifest in the provisions of this 15th section, it would be difficult to understand the meaning of such terms! If the law of the *Provisional Government, making Oregon City its capital,* was intended to be retained by the Act of Congress as a guide and place for the new Territory until the Legislative Assembly should "alter or change" it, such intention would be so understood by words like the following "And the Governor shall convene the first session of the Legislative Assembly at the place last used for a similar purpose by the late Provisional Government, and such place shall remain as the temporary Seat of Government until the said Legislative Assembly shall alter or change it by establishing the same elsewhere, which they are permitted to do at their said first or any subsequent session". But, no such words are used On the contrary, the Governor is directed to choose for the first session of the Legislative Assembly any place to suit, himself, and the Legislative Assembly are directed to "proceed to locate" the Seat of Government for the Territory at their first or any subsequent session "at such place as they may deem eligible" Clearly, he could have chosen any other place in Oregon, if it had pleased him to do so, as well as the one he did Had this been done, no less than as it now is, then that act would have been incompatible with the law of the late Provisional Government on the same subject. This cannot be denied But my brethren say the act or fact of assembling at any particular place makes *that* the Seat of Government How can this be reconciled with the words "and the said Legislative Assembly, at their first or any subsequent session shall *proceed* to locate" &c? But my brethren say it is already located, temporarily at least, by the act of assembling If this be true, how can they "*proceed* to do a thing of their own will which has already been done for them by an involuntary act of assembling? Do we say of a thing already done by the act of another, that *that other may proceed to do it?* But, say they, the Legislative Assembly again met at the same place voluntarily Granted; but they say this latter act fixes the Seat of Government temporarily at least *How so?* Cannot the Legislative Assembly at any "*subsequent*" session after the first, "*proceed to locate*" the Seat of Government? Is not this power given in clear terms, in plain language? But, if it is already done by this second and voluntary assembling, how can they still *proceed* to do it? It already done or established, all that would remain to them would be to *alter* or *change* it This reasoning leads to an *abridgement* of their power, whereas, by the words of the 15th section of the law of Congress that body not only has the exclusive authority to make the *original* establishment of the Seat of Government for the Territory, but the additional power to alter and change it at pleasure It is impossible, upon any sound principle of construction, to interpret this law of Congress in the manner they contend for Its language will not justify it, and moreover, it leads to absurdities Again, my brethren say that "a concise and sufficiently comprehensive definition of the term "Seat of Government" is, that it is the place where the law making power can legally assemble for the purpose of enacting laws? We do not so understand the meaning of those terms But, if that definition be admitted, it cannot help the reasoning which insists that Oregon City is the Seat of Government It is not denied that Portland or any other place in the Territory could, if the Governor had so chosen, have been selected as the place at which the first session of the Legislative Assembly could have been legally convened to enact laws Therefore, *that* would have been the "Seat of Government," according to this definition This would reduce us to the same absurdity as before—it being by this act of legal assembling to make laws made the "Seat of Government," the Legislative Assembly could not "*proceed* to locate it!" For, already having become located, it could only then be changed or altered—that part of their powers alone, being thus left and saved to them In this view of the case, the contingency that Portland might, if so chosen by the Governor, have been the legal place of assembling for the first session, what would have become of the Provisional Government law fixing its capital at Oregon City? And where would be the legal Seat of Government thereafter and after that session of the Legislative Assembly had failed to locate it? Would it be at Oregon City, or Portland? It may be answered—neither! No act having passed fixing any particular place as such, all it amounts to is simply that it would *still remain to be done*

*But,* here let me say that I understand the words "Seat of Government" to mean, when spoken of in American laws and constitutions, something more than a mere *place of legislation* "It is the place in a state, territory or country where the general powers of any political community are legally concentrated—where, as a general thing, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments perform their duties; and where the state, territorial or governmental records are kept and also the general officers of the whole country concentrate or assemble for the transaction of such business and matters as pertain to the whole people." Sometimes for good cause, the reasons being temporary, these departments may be separated as to the particular places in w[...]

the duties of each may be performed — Thus the seat of government for the United States being fixed, it is the legal place for Congress to make laws, the Supreme Court to adjudge them, and the Executive to reside at, and see to their enforcement, and yet by law, in certain cases, such as the prevalence of contagious diseases, and the like, these several departments *may go to*, and perform their respective duties at, another place altogether, or to different places separately But, it by no means follows that the place Congress may be convened at away from its usual point of sitting in such case and during such temporary cause, *is the "Seat of Government,"* for, there is but one such place in the Republic and that is Washington City. Once more, my brethren say, that what they consider the "Seat of Government," for the Territory, to wit, Oregon City, must be so from the very necessity of things—otherwise the wheels of government were liable to get out of order and cease to revolve, and require so as to be again set in motion, further Congressional action This presupposes that the Legislative Assembly may omit through flagrant violation of duty, to locate the Seat of Government at all, or fail to assemble by common consent, in the mean time, at any place whatever, for the discharge of their legislative duties. All that need be said to this is simply that arguments to sustain a favorite construction, drawn from supposed *extreme cases*, which involve presumptions that the people thro' their representatives *will violate their duty*, and only injure themselves by delaying needful legislation, prove nothing else but a censurable distrust of popular sense, virtue, and integrity As well might we suppose that men will not eat when hungry as to imagine that a majority of the peoples' representatives would fail, previous to establishing the Seat of Government, to assemble at some suitable place or other, to make laws necessary and needful for, and demanded by, their constituents It might be well enough to talk about such things, if any such disastrous results had followed this law of Congress, but, even then it would have nothing to do with this matter of seeking to find a justification for the attempt to hold the Supreme Court at Oregon City, when it is not pretended that any law has passed the Legislative Assembly making it the Seat of Government That question remains equally unaffected by all imaginary or real good or evil which may have resulted from this law of Congress If these views be correct, it then follows that Oregon City is *not* the Seat of Government, nor has it been at all, in any proper sense of that term, at any time since the organization of the regular Territorial government. As a consequence of it the Supreme Court undertaken to be holden there on the first instant, never had any *legal existence nor any legal power* The provision in the Organic law, that the Supreme Court shall sit at the Seat of Government, and the location of it having been left to the Legislative Assembly, contemplates some subsequent *action* by that body, and until such happens, no court can be holden The Judges have no power to shorten the period in which the exercise of their functions may be suspended, by an omission to establish the Seat of Government but, they must wait the action of the Legislative Assembly These general principles are well settled—see 3d Barb 332, 6th Cowen 642 and 9th do 641 "Where the constitution designates in express and explicit terms the manner, time, and *place*, in and at which power may be exercised, and is silent as to its performance at any other time or place, it cannot be done otherwise, or had in any other way *by implication*"—6th Shep. 458 *Construction, for the purpose of acquiring* so mighty a thing as the power to sit in judgment upon private and public rights and the constitutionality of laws, may answer in a monarchial system, but forms no part of a free government acting only by *express* and delegated authority—2d Scam 79 The want of jurisdiction is a matter that may always be set up against a judgment, when sought to be enforced, or where any benefit is claimed under it The want of jurisdiction makes it utterly void and unavailable for any purpose —15th J R 111, 19th do. 33 and 9th Cowen 227 The proceedings of any court not having jurisdiction of what it professes to decide, are void —5th Harr and J 42, 8th Cranch 9, Paine 55 Nor can consent of parties confer jurisdiction on a court where it does not possess it by law 3d M'Cord 280, 2d Yerg 441, 1st Bibb 263 and 3d Caines 129 Courts are bound to know where their terms are to be held as declared by public law, and if they are not had at such place, their proceedings are void —4th Dev 427 At no other place than the Seat of Government, in Oregon, can the Judges convene and sit as a Supreme Court, and, if that has not been located by the Legislative Assembly, in whom alone was vested the power to do it, (as is contended by my fellow judges) it necessarily follows that no Supreme Court has been holden at Oregon City, *because none can be* Hence the absurdity, as it appears to me, (taking their view that the "location law" is void,) of the assumption to hold for the present a court of that kind at all With these facts, then, and they are beyond successful dispute, and the principles herein *stated*, the soundness of which is commended to the judgment of all candid men; as well as the law referred to, so often and solemnly adjudged by courts, the distinguished ability of which it would be idle to question, I unhesitatingly answer your third enquiry by expressing an opinion that there is no law in force in this Territory authorizing a session of the Supreme Court *at Oregon City*

Nor am I able to find the slightest excuse, either on principle or authority, for attempting the exercise of such powers there. And further, all so-styled "Decisions," lately pronounced and promulged there and sought to be enforced in the name of judicial authority, will be as harmless as the idle wind, and, like that capricious element which in its wild fury prostrates unstable structures and other lightsome things, blowing down everything and building up nothing; so, with all such idle affairs, equally incapable and powerless of any good, and only harmful as far as the personal influence and example of its actors may extend, in bearing down and bringing into contempt much that otherwise, under a different form, and uttered in a different spirit, would have been hailed as a blessing.

To your first enquiry, "Whether by any law *now in force*, the Legislative Assembly is legally authorised to assemble at Salem, in Marion County for the discharge of its public duties," I reply and say, that by an act of the Legislative Assembly passed February 1st, 1851, the *location* of the Seat of Government was established at Salem That act is unrepealed, it has not been disapproved by Congress, a power constitutionally reserved by that body over all Territorial laws, nor has it been adjudged invalid, as is conceived, by any legal or binding authority The two former positions are not disputed, the latter is, but by what power *and reasoning* we have *previously* answered This location law is the only one ever passed on that subject, since the organization of the Territorial government It is plain in its terms, and the Legislative intention is so clear that no uncertainty whatever exists as to its meaning No one doubts the exclusive power of the Legislative Assembly to locate and establish the Seat of Government, for, its jurisdiction and that without interference or veto, is expressly conferred by the act of Congress At first view then, and on general principles of legislation and construction of statutes, the law in question is not open to controversy, as to the obligation it *creates* or the duties enjoined by it Resistance to performing the duties it demands, however, is seen to be openly offered by certain public officers, and, while all obligations sought to be created by it are not only stoutly denied, but in addition, and what at least seems unnatural, obedience to it by the people and certain of their public servants and representatives, is unblushingly proclaimed in high quarters as tending to revolution! This sight may well create *surprise*, and such doctrines sound *strangely* to the great body of our law obeying and order loving inhabitants It cannot be doubted that, the mass of the people of Oregon and you their Representatives, can have any other motive in such obedience than to faithfully discharge what is honestly conceived to be all rightful and just duties towards the Territory and its laws It is not wonderful, then that great confusion has followed in the public councils and much crimination and recrimination have taken place as to the motives and conduct of those who have made such charges, as well as those against whom they are directed It is proper now to look at the reasons publicly assigned, as well as the *sufficiency* of them, for this unnatural and unyielding defiance manifested to the location law This we propose to do, unannoyed by the non concurrence in opinion of our fellow Judges, and without alarm of losing our temper, even if it eventuate in raising a "*reasonable doubt*" of the soundness of the doctrines of others, and thus bring ourselves within the penalty of the (extra) judicial ban pronounced upon certain people who have been described "by authority" as not possessing "an ordinary allowance of common sense or a disposition to use it fairly and honestly" It is said that the law locating the Seat of Government at Salem, is absolutely null and void, not for want of power as to the subject matter of the law or clearness of expression in declaring the Legislative will, but because it embraces more subjects than one, and comes in conflict with that direction in the law of Congress organizing the Territory *which prescribes to the Legislative* Assembly in the enactment of laws, that "every law shall have but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title."

The act thus assumed to be void, is entitled "An act to provide for the selection of places for location and erection of the public buildings of the Territory of Oregon" The first section selects Salem and provides for the erection of the Capitol building, and declares that place to be the Seat of Government, the second section selects Portland, and provides for the erection of the Territorial Penitentiary at that place, and the third section selects Marysville for the location of the Territorial University, &c The remaining sections have reference to the details only of carrying out and making effective the *object* set forth in the title to the Act The erection of these several public buildings had all been previously provided for by Acts of Congress The Capitol building by a small appropriation of $5000, contained in the Act of 14th August, 1848, and the sum of $15,000 by the Act of June 11th, 1850, the Penitentiary, the sum of $20,000 by an act of the same date as the last, and the University by a donation of lands contained in the Acts of 14th August, 1848, and 27th September, 1850 These buildings, designed for the use of the whole Territory, and constituting, as they do, the common good, were greatly needed, and the Legislature feeling the necessity of their early establishment, selected places for them, and provided means by conjoint action of the Governor and their own agents, for their erection The selection of the places for the Seat of Government and the University, they had the *exclusive* power over but that for the Penitentiary, by the wording of the Act making an appropriation for it, they only had co-ordinate power with the Governor in selecting the site for it

This was an anomaly, and most likely never contemplated by congress, as will be apparent from an examination of the act making the appropriation, and on comparison of the fundamental law of *Minnesota* with that of Oregon The law making *that* appropriation is part of a similar appropriation to Minnesota and connected with it in the same act, and while the wording of that part relating to *Minnesota* is properly adapted, in carrying out its provisions, to the fundamental law of that Territory, on the other hand, the wording of the part relating to Oregon being the same, is *incongruous* and *not compatible* with our fundamental law, since, in the one the Governor has a qualified veto upon all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly, whereas in the other, which is ours, he has *none at all* This incongruity will appear obvious enough when it is seen that a literal carrying out of the meaning of Congress, as stated in the words of that joint appropriation act, leaves the Governor in the possession of an *absolute veto* power in Oregon on that single subject without any whatever on all others. In Minnesota the Governor has a qualified veto on that as on all other laws In Oregon it would be impossible, with such construction for the Penitentiary ever to be located without his assent as to the place, and although passed over his head by a vote of the entire Legislative Assembly, it would still not become a law without his approval, for by the words of the act as it passed, without reference to our peculiar condition, the Governor has practically an absolute veto on *this one subject*, while by the fundamental law he has none whatever! The only help for this evident mistake would be to apply the doctrine of construing statutes *in pari materia*, to determine its true meaning. If so, the most that could be claimed by the Governor of Oregon would be to be placed on an equal footing with the Governor of Minnesota in the exercise of a *qualified* veto on so much of the "location law" as relates to the selection of the place for the Penitentiary It is true he desired the Legislative Assembly, in his message, to select the *place* for the Penitentiary, but it is equally true he never approved the bill by which it was located, and it may as a consequence be doubted whether the Penitentiary has been located by the proper power, and therefore *that part* of the act may be admitted to be void for want of jurisdiction in its enactment Laws are void in the absence of jurisdiction to enact them, also such *parts* of laws as are tainted by the exercise of an excess of power in their enactment This however does not affect such parts of a statute as are not subject to this imputation This is a principle long and well settled Statutes may be good in part and bad in part, *good* for so much as the law-maker had authority over the subject matter, and *bad* for so much as relates to that where such power is wanting —2d Peter's 526, 2d Blackford 8, and 3d Marsh 73 When certain portions of a statute conflict with the *constitution*, while other parts do not, the latter will be sustained and enforced, if they can be separated from that which is unconstitutional —6th How Miss 625 From this principle it is plain enough that although the section of the location law relating to the Penitentiary may be bad for want of exclusive power in the Legislative Assembly to enact it, the balance, or that which relates to the Seat of Government and the University may nevertheless be good and allowed to stand unless unconstitutional for other causes

An act of the Legislature is but the *means of executing a power* It is not the power itself, and if the method of its enactment is thought to have been not sufficiently heeded, the law may be avoided by the judgment of a *competent* court determining the *fact* when properly brought before it But, it is not amongst that class of laws deemed absolutely void for want of power to enact them—the character of these is only voidable after submission to the legal test See Passenger cases Sup Ct Rep U S How vol 7

Statutes, like judgments of courts, in the *obligations* they impose and the duties they enjoin, may be divided into three classes, valid voidable and void, The first are such as are not subject to objection either as to the power or *mode of enactment*, the second consists of that class where there is no doubt about the authority over the subject matter of the law makers who enacted them, but where some *imperative* method or manner of enactment has been disregarded This class is called *voidable*, because when objected to at the proper time and place, they may be legally avoided by the decree or judgment of a competent court This class, like the first, is, in legal parlance *presumptively valid*, and will continue so until *legally* avoided be on the proper tribunal to which a submission may be made to determine the question The last class consists of statutes which are absolutely void for want jurisdiction or authority to pass them, such bind nobody, nor does the *presumption* of validity obtain, even for a moment, in their favor They are void, *ab initio* create neither obligation nor duties, and may with propriety and should be utterly unheeded by all The first class may be compared to judgments in debt, or notes where the court having jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the person, and the forms of proceeding both directory to which is attached *discretion* and imperative, where there is none, have been conformed to, thus making them binding and operative from the time they are pronounced, and susceptible of enforcement in favor of the one party and against the other The *second*, as in a like judgment in debt, where although jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the person is conceded to the court, the party to be effected conceives himself injured by an omission of some *imperative* form of procedure by which it was obtained against him, and may desire to legally avoid it This may be done in a legal proceeding on review if, properly brought before the court and the judgment will be reversed, *after that, all rights secured* by it to the party obtaining it, and all duties enjoined by it on officers, *cease*, and it becomes as if never rendered but, up to such reversal it is presumptively valid, it enjoins *duties*, and secures to all officers and third persons acting under it, full indemnity and protection, The *third*, like judgments where the court pronouncing them has no jurisdiction of the subject matter as in cases of State courts assuming to sit in judgment in causes or matters of exclusive jurisdiction in the United States courts, although the form or manner of procedure is unobjectionable, the judgment or decree is absolutely void and binds nobody, nor does it give color or protection to any act or thing done or attempted to be done by virtue of it The presumption of validity does not obtain for a moment and they may be unheeded by all, with impunity So of matters of Legislation and Statutes, the general principles of power in their enactment, rights, duties and obligations enjoined and demanded by them being the same in *laws* as in *judgments*, and, hence the *parallel* is so often seen in books where illustrations are drawn, comparing the one to the other! Much of the confusion now existing in the public mind as to duty, under the law in question here, has arisen from overlooking or disregarding these distinctions — In fact all the authorities cited by my fellow Judges in their opinions on, tend to show that where there is *an absence of authority to legislate on any given subject* all such attempts at legislation are void for want of power over the *subject matter*, a principle I admit, and it is presumed no one doubts it, who is familiar with even the elementary rules of construction as applicable to statutes Beyond this, and it is far from reaching the real question at issue, it will be found on an examination of those adjudged cases that they prove nothing more In an Act of the Legislative Assembly on a subject over which they had authority to legislate presumptively valid? or is it presumptively void, because on first view by some it is thought not to have been passed (so far as the form of the bill is concerned) in a manner prescribed in the law of Congress? is an enquiry and an issue which seems to have been entirely avoided.— "It is a universal principle that where power or jurisdiction is delegated to any public officer or tribunal over a subject matter and its exercise confided to his or their discretion, the acts so done are binding and valid as to such subject matter"—See reports Sup Court, U S, 6 Peters 691, 12th do 410 and 9th do 117 — The Legislative Assembly were authorized to locate the Seat of Government, and a discretion given as to when and where the power to do it, should be exercised It was located in a plain and intelligible law, but, for all that and in disregard of the foregoing and long settled principles, my brethren assume by their acts and say without hesitation, that it is *invalid* and *binds nobody* "The law will presume that a public officer has done what he should have done, until the contrary is judicially shown," 2d Scammon, 567

The legislators who passed *this location law, in their capacity* as a Legislative Assembly, were officers for the Territory, acting as representatives of the people under the solemn obligation of an oath, and every presumption of fidelity to the constitution and the people is in their favor, until the contrary is legally examined and adjudged otherwise

Laws, &c, made by those who are authorized to make them, carry with them *prima facie* evidence that it is within their powers No excess of them, or departure from them, is to be presumed "He who alleges that an officer, intrusted with an important duty, has violated his authority or instructions must show it"—9th Peters, 117

*This my fellow* Judges thought it prudent to pay no heed to, and their disregard of it and the consequences we have already discussed No one denies that this location act, so far as it relates to the seat of government at least, would be without objection if it were not for a supposed disregard, in the simple matter of the framework of the bill, of the direction which is *thought to* be contained in the 6th section of the law of congress, of the 14th Aug, 1848 Let us then, face it at once and see what monstrous thing it is which has caused so much alarm and outcry, and produced so much commotion in the public councils. It is possible even, that what has been spoken of as such a formidable breastwork between the Executive and his duties to the people under this location law, may turn out when boldly looked at (terrible as it is said to be) after all, a harmless thing The whole 6th section reads as follows

"*And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the Territory, shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, but no law shall be passed interfering with the *primary* disposal of the soil no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, *nor* shall the *lands or* other property of non-residents, be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly, shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to give power to *incorporate* a bank, *or any institution* with banking powers, or to borrow money in the name of the Territory, or to pledge the faith of the people of the same for any loan whatever, either directly or indirectly No charter granting any privilege of making, issuing, or putting into circulation any notes or bills in the likeness of bank notes, or any bonds, scrip, drafts, bills of exchange or obligations, or granting any other banking powers or privileges, shall be passed by the Legislative Assembly, nor shall the establishment of any branch or agency of any such corporation derived from other authority, be allowed in said Territory, nor shall said Legislative Assembly authorize the issue of any obligation, scrip, or evidence of debt by said Territory, *in any mode or manner whatever*, except certificates for services to said Territory, and all such laws, or any law or laws, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be utterly null and void, and all taxes shall be equal and uniform, and no distinction shall be made in the assessments between different kinds of property, but the assessments shall be according to the value thereof To avoid improper inferences, which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title"

This section covers and embraces the whole difficulty Plainly speaking, it contains two matters *first*, the delegation by Congress to the Legislative Assembly of general powers of legislation, saving and reserving certain things prohibited to them, and declaring the consequences or penalty, and *secondly*, giving directions as to the framework or way to word acts that may be passed The first popular error which we propose to call your attention to in the construction of this section is, that portion of it which directs as to the *mode* of framing a law has generally been referred to, and spoken of, as being directly *followed* by the words "shall be absolutely null and void," thereby creating the impression that Congress intended to apply the same judgment of condemnation as well to *irregularities* of the Legislature in *framing their bills*, as to the *usurpation of power* in legislating on subjects *prohibited* to them A single glance at the two subjects composing the section and at the words connected with each, will correct this The words "shall be absolutely null and void," not only *preceed* the words "every act shall have but one object and that shall be expressed in the title," but are in a *different sentence*, and connected with, apply to, and form part of another and different *subject* altogether—to wit, the prohibited exercise of legislation over banks, the public lands, &c, &c. I wish you especially to observe this, for the reason that the construction contended for by my fellow judges leads to such monstrous consequences—to interminable controversies, even the Judicial and Legislative departments, in constituting the former a censor over the *shadow* rather than the *substance*, over the *dress or garb* of the law makers will, rather than the *substance or subject of legislation* It is well for you to look carefully at the words, used by Congress, then consider and ponder meaning, to find out if *such* an intention was *contemplated* by its framers The Organic law is a practical instrument, made by Congress for practical purposes, and suited to the Territory and circumstances on which it was intended to operate "If, from a view of the whole, the evident intention is different from the literal import of the terms employed to express it, in a particular part of the law, that intention should prevail, for that in fact is the will of the Legislature," 2d Cranch, 358 —So, if the literal expression of the law would lead to absurd, unjust or inconvenient consequences, if from the whole purview of the law, and giving effect to the words used, it may be fairly done'—2d Cranch, 358 It is a sure rule in the construction of statutes to look to the nature and objects of the particular powers, duties and rights, conferred, enjoined and given, and to give to the words of each just such operation and *force* consistent with the legislative meaning as may fairly attain the ends proposed It is not therefore, in its direct bearing upon the question at issue, that I deem this enquiry important, but because it has been elsewhere so gravely insisted upon, to deserve at least a passing notice The proviso in this 6th section prohibits the Legislative Assembly from passing any law on certain subjects therein named The penalty of condemnation pronouncing such act absolutely void, is connected with it and stops there, because a law in defiance of it would be *ipso facto* void The words are simply declaratory of the judgment of the law long previously settled, and placed there to apprise the Legislature in advance what would result from such *usurpation* And this might prevent any such attempts If it were intended to *extend it further*, so as to reach cases of *disregarding directions* merely as to the mode of putting bills, &c, inasmuch as it would be introducing *a new rule in derogation of established decisions, and of common right*, such intention must and would have been manifested *in clear and unequivocal terms* In the construction of statutes in derogation of common right, care should be taken not to extend them beyond their express words or clear import—2d Cowen, 419 The construction my brethren contend for is in the nature of a new penalty and one unknown to rules of construction previously existing "A penalty cannot be raised by implication, but must be expressly inflicted or imposed—2d John R 379 These words, declarative of nullity, &c, are within the scope of the proviso contained in the 6th section "The office of a proviso is generally either to except something from the enacting clause, or to restrain it generally, or to exclude some possible ground of misinterpretation of it, or extending it to cases not intended by the Legislature to be brought within its purview" 15 Peters, 432 But if we are here told that these words "absolutely null and void" apply as well to cases of prohibited legislative powers as to all laws inconsistent with the provisions of the Organic law, we may safely admit it, and then inquire the meaning of the word "inconsistent," as used by law-makers It indicates "incompatible with," or "repugnant to", and has reference to *powers* and not to *means* (unless imperative) by which authority over a given subject is exercised. In common phrase, to do a thing not in accordance with a manner prescribed, or within a time named would seem inconsistent, but it is not so considered in the construction of laws, unless the manner specified or time referred to is used by the law-giver *in an authoritative sense*, *for*, in the latter it is deemed imperative, and in the former *directory* merely Some statutes are, from their being in affirmative terms, called affirmative statutes, others obtain the name of negative statutes, because they are penned in negative terms. It is a maxim of law that *an affirmative statute does not take away the common law*. 2d Caines, 169 "Negative words will make a statute imperative, words in the affirmative are *directory* only" 7 Barn and Cress, 12 What are the words of this statute which are said to be *imperative*? "Every law shall have but one object and that shall be expressed in the title." This is merely an affirmative statute, it contains no negative terms and consequently is *directory only* and not imperative. And if *directory*, an act passed not even in accordance with its directions, would not nor could not be subject to judicial review The people of this Territory are entitled to prompt proceeding "according to the course of the common law" At common law legislative bodies are subject to no such restraints as to whether one or a dozen objects shall be contained in a bill, and, if it were intended by Congress to take away absolutely from the Legislative Assembly of Oregon this common law right, *such intention must* and would have been expressed in clear terms to that effect "Statutes in derogation of common law and of a right previously existing are to be construed with strictness, and not extended beyond their express words and clear import" 3 Con 419 4th Hill, 76 and 9.2 "A statute creating a new jurisdiction or rule ought to be construed strictly" Stra 258 and 10th Rip 73.

If the language of Congress had been, "every act shall have but one object and that shall be expressed in its title, *and, no other shall be passed*," then the Congressional intention would have been *clear*, and, however hurtful in its tendencies or productive of evil in its application and enforcement, it would nevertheless have been imperative and obligatory As it is, I conceive it to be advisory and directory to the Legislature and nothing more As an illustration of this principle of affirmative statutes being construed as directory merely and not imperative, take certain adjudged cases, and see By the 13 L 3, C 11, it is enacted, "that the pannel of assize shall be arrayed four days before the day of assize," yet, if this be done two days before the assize, it is good for two days were sufficient at common law, and where a statute is affirmative, it does not take away the common law. Bro Par 70 "And so, though the 31 Geo 3, c 31, enact that the Michaelmas quarter session shall be held in the week next after the 11th of October, it is held merely *directory*, and those sessions may still be held at a further time—but *negative* words would have made the statute imperative" 7 Barn and C 6 Thus in the very Organic Law which we are considering, it is declared in the 4th section after providing for the election and calling the first session of the Legislative Assembly together, it goes on to say, but *thereafter* the time, for certain other things named, "shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly Thereafter plainly means, from then, from that period of assembling, and yet the Legislative Assembly met and did business as a legislative body, and adjourned without passing any such law fixing the time for annual sessions, nor was any such law passed for near a year afterward Still some pretend *that the last session of that body* have been illegal or irregular on account of disregarding the Congressional direction, to fix at their first session, the *time* for future sessions. Indeed the resolution of the Legislative Assembly passed in 1850, calling that that body would "meet on the first of December next," so far from being attacked as unconstitutional, is referred to by my brethren with approbation! Both the clause in the 6th section, which is said to be inconsistent with the location law, and the one in the 4th just referred to which in the same sense is inconsistent with the resolution of May 1850, stand upon the same footing each contain the word 'shall,' and neither act of the Legislative Assembly, without directed to the requisitions would, in the language of my brethren is void, be alike subject to the penalty of condemnation, to wit, be absolutely null and void When in fact, neither of them are, because not inconsistent with the Organic Law in the *legal sense* of that term A single glance at the law of Congress would show even to the most superficial, many cases in illustration of this principle of affirmative and negative statutes where although the word shall is used in both clauses of cases it explains that no negative words being used, the statute is *directory* only, and not imperative A single reference, however, is sufficient Section 4 provides that, previous to the first election, the Governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, &c' Here the Governor is required to do a thing and the term 'shall' is used as in the last clause of the 6th section At first view, it would seem that if an election had taken place, without doing this, it would have been void But, not so No one possessing even the least acquaintance with the construction of statutes, would claim that the taking of that census was a *condition precedent* to making the election *good* It was *directory* merely, but would have been imperative if negative words had followed saying, "and no election shall take place until such census is taken" The object of that direction was to ensure a fair representation, and the Governor should have taken it, and did, but if it had not been done the consequence would not have been the *invalidity* of the election, by any means, and the only result would have been responsibility to the power from which he held his appointment and accountability for the unfaithful discharge of his duty So of the duties prescribed to the Legislative Assembly, in the words, 'to avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall have but one object, and that shall be expressed in its title" The object was to avert opprobium from themselves and injury to the public, in whose service they might be engaged, and thus lessen the chances of imposition upon one another, and harm to their constituents, by *considering well every object* of their legislation, and thus prevent surprise in voting for one thing by name and at the same time really passing another This rule is a good one, and *should be*, and I think will be observed, but, if it is not in any given case, being as it is, like other affirmative statutes, *directory* only, those who disregard it are only responsible to their *constituents* whom they may injure, and not to the courts "The word "shall" when used in a constitution or statute is imperative *only* when the rights of individuals immediately to be *affected* are concerned; but, when it is declared that a public body or officer shall do certain acts for his or their own protection and benefit he or they, have a discretion to do the act or not" This general principle is settled, see 5th Cowen 283 and 3d Hill 612 "A statute prescribing a time within which a public officer is required to perform an official act regarding the rights and duties of others is *directory* merely 2d Tenn R. 395, Strange 1193; 5th Wend 456, 21 H R 42 For a still stronger reason, the last clause of the 6th section which we are considering, is of the same character. Interference by the courts in duties and obligations, which in their nature are and can only be *directory*, whether Executive or Legislative, would as a natural consequence array one department of the government against another, and thus in a short time destroy all just confidence in their integrity and usefulness. "The interference of the court with the performance of the ordinary duties of another department of the government, would be productive of nothing but *mischief*, and this power was never intended to be given them" The court is wholly irresponsible to the people for its acts; is unknown to them, the Judges hold appointments of a Judicial character, Furthermore, for nearly forty years this fearful claim to power has neither been claimed, nor does it exist 14th Peters 497 *Same principle* in 1st Peters 293 The Legislative Assembly of Oregon had given to them by Congress the exclusive, and a substantive power to locate the territorial Seat of Government It has been exercised, no fraud is alleged, the law establishing it is plain and can not be misunderstood; and, I doubt not scarce a single year will pass away before the sensible and reflecting will wonder that there ever should have been a controversy even for a moment about its validity, to say nothing of the offered obligations it enjoins By a substantive power is *meant* a power which may be exercised not as a *means* but as an *end* This idea that an exclusive power is conferred upon courts *exercise* by certain means in its *execution* has been a fruitful source of error with my fellow Judges and others who act with them But, this enunciation of principles and authorities in refutation of the position of my brethren need extend no further — I have discussed the subject of whether the last clause of the 6th section of our Organic Law is merely directory or whether it is imperative, quite far enough The results must be obvious to all The *incorporation* of it into fundamental laws as a rule for legislative guidance is of recent origin In the Constitution of New Jersey it was first placed in 1844, in that of New York and Iowa in 1846, into that of Wisconsin in 1848, as to private and local laws, and in the same year Congress placed it in our Organic Law, in the manner before stated.

Doubtless, in New Jersey, New York and Iowa it has long since received a Judicial construction It is said that it has in each of those States, and that it is treated as directory and therefore not the subject of Judicial review No recent reports of decisions made in in the States are within my reach, and hence I am unable to state anything authoritatively as to what their decision may be — But said Wisconsin and its reports I am somewhat more fortunate, and can lay before you the language and views of its eminent Chief Justice, than whom a more popular, or clearer reasoner and a more eminent judicial attainments, is not here to be found in the great valley of the west It is proper here to state, before quoting from the opinion of Chief Justice Stow that the Constitutional principle involved is much more formidable than with us, for instead of its attempted application to control an act of legislation to a single *object* in Oregon it is still narrower in its terms by using the word *subject* The matter before the court was an application for a mandamus to be directed to the Board of Supervisors of Washington county to proceed to do certain things under an act of the Legislature, the body of which act was as follows

"The Board of Supervisors shall, on the first Monday of May next proceed to let to the lowest bidder the contract for the erection of a good and commodious Court House upon the plan and style now in use adopted by the different counties of the Territory, of such size as shall be deemed by them, a good and commodious fire proof Clerk's and Register's Office upon such ground in the village of Port Washington to be located by the Supervisors of the County of Washington, and buildings to be erected and ordered during the summer of 1850, and finished by the first day of July 1851, and for the purpose of defraying the expense and cost of erecting said buildings, the said Supervisors, are directed to levy an additional tax upon the taxable property of said county in addition to the ordinary taxes of said county, for the year 1850, equal to the amount of the contract price of said buildings"

This writ was demurred for other reasons than those involving the constitutionality of the law The Chief Justice said "I do not think it becomes me or my position, to permit the grave and solemn question which is involved to pass unnoticed That question which is one of great importance to the people of Washington County and of great interest to the whole country has been formally presented to our consideration, and it has been discussed with an ability and in a manner never surpassed in this forum It is the question in the case The one which all parties are anxious to have settled, and the determining of which this proceeding as I understand was instituted I think it is the duty of this Court to meet it at once, and to put it forever at rest The enquiry is then a merely presented, has the Legislature by its act of the 1st of January made Port Washington the permanent county seat? In my opinion it has And all concede this to be so, *if that act is constitutional* And why is it not? Because it is said to be local; to embrace more than one subject, and not truly to express in its title, as required by the constitution in regard to private and local laws. But admitting for the purpose of argument, the law under consideration to be local, what is the objection to it? That it contains more than one subject More than one subject? How so? What is its subject? Is it not that portion of the State known as Washington County? And, though it may embrace many and various provisions, is not Washington county its proper and only subject? Clearly so — *Subject*, says Webster, is, "that on which any mental operation is performed, that which is treated, or handled." Washington County, its police officers, its county seat, its courts, its county buildings, and, in a pecuniary contingency, its division—*was* the subject of the law The various details of the law *were* not its subjects There is no plurality in its subject The object that it contemplated—the thing it acted upon—the locality it particularly concerned—Washington County was its *subject*. It will not do to refine away laws in this manner Few statutes could stand such a hypercritical test An act conferring a pension on the widow, and making a *provision* for the support and education of the children of a meritorious soldier killed in the public service; an act dividing a town, and providing for the organization of a new one, (which is exactly the case) an act making appropriation to one person for fire-wood, and to another for sawing it, for the use of the court room, and almost every other act, which under the contracted sense assumed of the phrase a local law, could be called local or private, would be deemed unconstitutional, and the persons receiving money, or performing service, under it, would be held liable to an action to refund, or to answer in trespass, or otherwise, for their acts. No The true test is, not the details of the law, but its general scope its subject And it be in its nature one—such a matter as the mind acts upon by one operation, and need not necessarily be disintegrated in order to be intelligible—then it is one subject, and is not obnoxious to the constitutional interdict

And here I am met with the objection that, though this law may not be unconstitutional for duplicity, it is so, being *local*, because its subject is not correctly expressed in its title

I have had no experience in legislation, and my judgment have not been particularly directed

to the minutiæ of constitutional law, but I confess that this objection, that the act does not in its title express its subject, has taken me by surprise It seems to me that the constitutional provision is merely *directory* to the Legislature; and is not the subject of judicial review To regard it in any other light, would be to make the judiciary a supreme and despotic censor of the Legislature, in regard to all that mass of legislation which is not general and public. It cannot be that the constitution, its framers and adopters, intended to confer this censorious and monstrous power upon the judiciary, especially as that same constitution had taken care that each department of the government should be constituted and remain independent and co-ordinate in its sphere, and the judicial, to be removed from those popular influences which may very properly address themselves to the legislative department But suppose it otherwise—suppose this Court, and for that matter every other, from a Justice of the Peace upwards is invested with the power of pronouncing a law unconstitutional, because its title does not correctly state its subject, what is the meaning of the constitutional provision? It is that the title should indicate —should call the reader's attention to—the nature of the law, and if so, that is enough The constitution cannot mean, as the respondent's argument assumes, that to make the law valid, the title must be a correct syllabus of it All that can be required is, that the title should correspond with, and not be incongruous to, the provisions of the law The probable object of the Constitution was to guard members of the Legislature from unwittingly voting for an objectionable law under a captivating title It is simply directory, and ought not to be regarded as a kind of condition precedent, on which the validity of a law depends In any other view of the subject, in order to be safe, it would be necessary for the title to recite the whole body of the act—a piece of bungling machinery that I think the common-sense statesman of our day would hardly try to set in operation.

There is no magic in a name The subject matter of the law is Washington County—that territory—that part of the State, known as such, and it is immaterial what title the act bears, as long as its provisions are intelligible practicable, and constitutional

In my opinion, the law is constitutional, and though this court cannot now enforce it, I think the Supervisors and people of Washington county, as good citizens should in good faith carry it into effect"—Chand. Wis Rep 247

The principle which constitutes the basis of the foregoing views, so ably discussed by chief Justice Stow, is the same as that under consideration with us, and who, let me ask, can gainsay the soundness of his reasoning as there set forth, or resist the force of his conclusion? As if with the eye of prophetic vision he foresaw seemingly at a glance, the inevitable train of evils which would follow in any and every community, the propagation of a doctrine and the support of it by corresponding practice, which arrays, from the very necessity of the case, the members of one department of the government against that of another And, how strikingly illustrative of the truth of every word he uttered, is what has transpired in Oregon in trying to carry out practically the *opposite* of the true construction of this directory law as he laid it down and demonstrated so clearly The sacrifice of essential and substantive matters in legislation to the petty and trifling affair of mere forms of laws, so far as words are concerned which express them, he clearly foresaw would be attended with no good, and only tend to minute harm And then too, he could but see and feel its first and immediate fruits, if treated as imperative rather than directory, would be to constitute the Courts mere critics over the shape and framework of bills passed by the Legislature, rather than firm and fearless expounders of law, expressive of the public will This led him as it has me to make diligent enquiry whether *such* was evidently the intention of the framers of the fundamental law The result of his examination, as also my own was, that no such intention ever was contemplated The soundness of these conclusions I feel and am willing to submit to the candid and sensible everywhere That the *consequences* are to be considered in expounding a law where the intent is doubtful, is a principle not to be controverted Where rights are infringed, where fundamental principles are overthrown, where the general system of the law is departed from, the legislative intention must be expressed with *irresistible clearness*, to induce courts of justice to suppose a design to effect such objects For ages the legislative department of a government has never been interfered with in the mere *wording* of its laws And to suppose, because now and then in the history of legislation a public or private injury may have resulted from embracing more objects than one in a bill, (and thus perhaps not securing sufficient vigilance of the legislature as to *details*) that Congress contemplated as a remedy a rule like the one in question and to cause it to be the subject of judicial review, is *not only unreasonable from the* LANGUAGE USED *but would lead as we have seen to the most absurd and hurtful consequences.* I have forborne to discuss this question in the light of any supposed *infringement* by the location law of the rule contained in the closing paragraph of the 6th section, because I have supposed it immaterial whether it infringes it or not For if the rule is a *directory* one it cannot be the subject of review by courts, and the legislature if heedless of its directions, can only be responsible to the people who elected them. Lest, however, my silence on that point may be construed into an implied admission that I think it so, I will say, that although my first impressions were otherwise, I am, after a full examination of the whole matter, now satisfied that the act to locate the public buildings does not come at all within the meaning of this rule to guard against multitudinous matter in a single bill—and would not therefore be objectionable even if the rule were imperative, instead of directory

It has been said that to prevent what is vulgarly known as "log-rolling" was the evil to be remedied or avoided by this provision I do not so understand it What is usually understood by that expression is no more nor less than bargaining amongst members, by which one agrees as the consideration of his vote for something he does *not* approve, to receive in return the vote and support of another for some favorite and cherished measure which he *does* approve, giving a vote for *something* which the individual legislator does not desire, to get support for something that he does—and, it matters not whether the two objects are in *one* or in *separate* bills Both would be attained, not by the separate merits of either but through the improper *combination of interests* thus corruptly formed Wrong as this is, and reprehensible as such practices may be, they are never sought to be nor can they be, averted by such rules of a fundamental law as we are discussing Society relies for the correction of evils like these upon a mightier weapon than any and all written rules in a constitution—upon the *virtue* and *honesty* of the representative, and if deceived in these, then upon the *scorn* and *contempt* of the corrupter which always follows such breaches of the public confidence. For, if unhappily these be found wanting, every rule devised by the wit of man may and will be evaded by the corrupt and dishonest legislator No, gentlemen, free constitutions are not framed upon a basis that the representatives of the people are or may be *corrupt* Such an idea presupposes that men are incapable of governing themselves and are likely to employ servants in the public councils who may and will, by their misconduct, overthrow and destroy the end and object of all true government—the common good All arguments of this nature find their origin in selfish fears, in popular distrust, and want of confidence and sympathy with men, as *men*, for whose use and benefit alone public servants are intended and supported

If corrupt transfers of mutual or reciprocal support lay at the foundation of the location law, (and anything of the kind has not been hinted in my hearing, save by a few persons who failed to get portions of the public buildings at their favorite places,) such vicious combination could as easily have been attained and carried out in *several* bills as in this one, where three subjects are embraced This is plain enough when it is seen that all members who did not approve of the location of any particular building at any particular place could as easily have cast a vote to that effect *on a motion to strike out*, as to vote against a bill or act containing that single subject Such arguments, then, when examined, all fall to the ground I conceive that a very different thing than *fear of corruption* was the foundation of this rule about single objects in acts of legislation The people have a right to demand from their representatives the direction of their best energies towards, and vigilant attention to, every object of legislation which may become a law And from the well-known fact that under the title of an act indicating one subject something totally *different* and distinct has been suffered now and then by inattention and negligence, to be put in and passed, it was most likely intended to guard against such practices by an observance of the rule in question Illustrations of this need not be referred to, they are known to all, and in this view I regard the rule as of salutary use, and likely to produce *good* as a check to careless or negligent legislation. Beyond this it imposes no obligations, much less do I think it enjoins duties on the Courts to sit and act as *censors* over its proper observance by the Legislative Assembly To the latter alone it is directed, and it must be left to them only to determine what is and what is not a *single object* of legislation, as well as what will and what will not be a *sufficient indication of it* in the title It addresses itself to their sound judgment and discretion, and its exercise cannot be interfered with "Courts can only inquire into the constitutional power of the Legislature, and not into the policy, justice or wisdom of their acts" Baldwin's R, 74

I have preferred to make a clean breast of this whole matter, and speak as I feel and think, rather than deceive or be deceived by anybody I believe that the location law has but a *single* object, the location and erection of the public buildings of the Territory, that those buildings, being for the *common good*, and to be used for the great object of advancing the public welfare, have *no improper* relation to each other, and further, that the object of the law-maker is sufficiently *indicated* by its title As a consequence, and without any reference to the principles previously discussed, I do not doubt its validity, and binding obligation upon all

The answer above given to your first enquiry obviates, as I conceive, the necessity of giving any detailed reason in reply to the *second* and I will say that it is answered in the *affirmative* I will quote but a single authority on that point "The official acts of one who acts under a statute not void, are *good* until the statute is declared void by competent authority" 3rd Brevard, 516 Before closing, allow me to say that a course of harshness towards the Legislature by the general government, or in its name by any of its officials on duty here, a course of *nullification* in doubtful cases of constitutional statutes, and this by mere *implied* power is a violation of sound principles It will alienate and justly offend, and tend, as already in this case, to dissolve the bonds of that confidence so necessary in all free governments between the public authorities and the people Unfortunately this has been done, and where it may close, Providence, who knows the end from the beginning, can only foresee But I must confess, gentlemen, that I apprehend no other or more serious termination than a dissolution, at an early day, of all further unwarranted control and authority over the people here by our public servants

A word now personal to myself I have given you, in the foregoing, the results of a careful examination of the matters referred to me, and if there be error in my views, it must be found in incapacity to comprehend what has been submitted for, I assure you they have received my closest attention and best energies In examining them I have only sought to stand upon the law as it has been upheld and maintained by the wise and the good for ages and I shall not willingly desist from resisting all such encroachments upon the rights of the people and their representatives I can never consent to shake confidence in their laws merely on account of the *dress* or *garb* in which they may be proclaimed All that I want to know is that the public will, or a law of the land, is expressed in plain and unequivocal terms and can mislead nobody, and if so, I give no countenance to speculative niceties or novelties

Of the "decisions" of Judges Nelson and Strong I have taken as much notice as is due to them, but, as to their *opinions* they must be weighed by *truth*, and if in that respect they fail to satisfy the understanding, I am not able to assent to them In examining this whole subject I have only asserted old and familiar principles to every legal mind, and vindicated them by reason and authority and I care not for the threatened consequences, here or elsewhere, now or hereafter Without it, I would be unworthy not only the name of a man, but reckless of a solemn obligation to faithfully demean myself in office And further, if I failed in this respect, and at such a time as this, I might well be deemed unfit for the service, and and not entitled to the confidence of, a people who only wish to *know* the right and *do* it, and who, thank God, in this controversy thus far at least, have shown themselves incapable of being forced into a *wrong position*, either through insult, offend flattery, sound without sense, or intimidation.

Respectfully yours,
O C PRATT

Linn City, Dec 25th, 1851

FROM PORT ORFORD —We are indebted to James S Gamble, Esq, who came passenger on the Columbia yesterday, for information from Port Orford The troops, which went up some time ago to punish the Coquille Indians, returned, having completely settled all differences, and left the country quiet and peaceable The new city is progressing rapidly in improvements, and the colonists are contented and healthy. Mr G came down for the purpose of procuring provisions and supplies, of which the citizens were in much need, owing to the non-arrival of the Sea Gull —Cal Cou, Dec. 13th.

STATE CAPITAL —We have it on very reliable authority, that the State capital will be removed back to Vallejo in a few days We understand that a proposition will come before the Legislature to locate it permanently at Shucchito.—Cal. Cou, Dec 13th.

☞ The military uniforms, in a regular manner, were used first in France by Louis XIV, 1688.


# Oregon Spectator.

OREGON CITY

Tuesday, January 6, 1851

C P Culver, Associate Editor


## The School Lands

Section 20 of the Act of Congress "to establish the Territorial government of Oregon," passed on the 14th of August, 1848, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools, sections 16 and 36 in each township in the Territory. This section reads as follows

"*And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered 16 and 36 in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same is hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same"

This provision in behalf of schools in the Territory, although expected, and we believe customary towards all the Territories, was nevertheless the source of much gratification to all who took an interest in the advancement of the country in all things tending to make her truly prosperous The older residents who for a series of years had suffered numerous and continued privations in the settlement of the country, who had exchanged the comforts and advantages that surrounded their previous homes, for the dangers and hardships always attendant upon the first settlement of a new country, and who, during the period of their residence here, had by force of circumstances been able to supply their children with but limited advantages for acquiring an education, and had also long felt the want of a more general establishment of schools which should be supported by a permanent fund for that purpose, received the news of this liberal donation with hearts full of thanks, and anticipated much good from it in the future

Another measure, viz, the donation of land to the early settlers, was also desired, and from the previous action of Congress, confidently expected by our citizens, and when information of the present Land Law was first received, it seemed that the prosperity of the Territory was placed upon a sure and safe foundation Upon the reception of the law itself, however, it was and still is believed by a great many that by the 9th section of that Act a very large portion of the most valuable of these school lands were lost, perhaps forever This section reads as follows

"*And be it further enacted*, That no claim to a donation right under the provisions of this act, upon sections sixteen or thirty-six, shall be valid or allowed in the residence and cultivation upon which the same is founded shall have commenced after the survey of the same, nor shall such claim attach to any tract or parcel of land selected for a military post, or within one mile thereof, or to any other land reserves for Governmental purposes, unless the residence and cultivation thereof shall have commenced previous to the selection or reservation of the same for such purposes"

The disappointment on account of the supposed loss of some of the best of these reservations, was very general It is, however, to be hoped that these fears may prove to be groundless Whether the section first quoted, does or does not establish the title to these lands permanently in the Territory, and whether if it does the power remained in Congress to otherwise appropriate any part of them, are questions that should receive the *immediate* attention of all interested in the general prosperity of the Territory, and particularly in the advancement of the cause of General Education Although in our opinion this power in Congress, to donate the *second* time these lands or any part of them to any one *does* and did *not exist*, yet we would recommend some action being immediately taken in the matter to have the question settled—and if it should prove that all those sections claimed previous to the survey are irrevocably lost to the school fund, then by all means immediate steps should be taken by Memorial from the Legislature, and petitions direct from the people, to have granted to the Territory the privilege of selecting other lands of equal extent and value in their stead

The great importance of this matter to the future interests of the territory, is already well understood by our readers, and therefore require no comment from us All are interested, and the prospects and weal of the rising generation, are to be immediately affected by it Let something then be done, and that too without delay Our Delegate can be relied upon and will do all he can to assist us in this matter, but it should be remembered that his duties are various and arduous—that petitions directly from the people themselves will be of great service to him —that the earlier this matter is corrected the less trouble it will take to do it, and that much confusion may be prevented by its immediate correction

☞ The Ferry at this place has been stopped on account of high water.

THE FORT LARAMIE INDIAN TREATY.—On the 23d of last September, we learn by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a treaty was concluded at Fort Laramie with the following tribes of Indians, to-wit The Cheyennes, Sioux, Arapahoes, Crows, Snakes, Asinboins, Grovontens, Arickaras and Mandans Six or seven thousand Indians belonging to those tribes, were present at the council, which was held on Horse Creek, near Fort Laramie The council was in session twelve days, during which time about $60,000 worth of goods were distributed among the Indians The treaty guarantees to them the payment of $50,000 annually, for fifty years, to be paid in money or goods, conditioned upon their faithful adherence during that period to the terms of the treaty The Indians are required to abstain from all depredations of any kind upon the emigrants and all other whites, and to give due heed to the advice and requisitions of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs The above are the principal conditions of the treaty, as we find them

By this treaty if duly observed, a very great barrier in the way of emigration to this territory will be removed, and we hope the serious and many depredations heretofore committed upon the emigrants, will be known no more—and those of our countrymen desirous of removing to this territory, be allowed to pursue their way in peace, protected by the strong arm of our government. Undoubtedly very many in the States have heretofore been deterred from emigrating to this country, on account of the difficulties and dangers of the journey, caused by the hostility of those Indians Those who are contemplating a journey across the plains, or have friends desirous of doing so, will learn with pleasure of the success the Commissioners met with in being able to make a treaty with the above tribes, and thus establish friendly relations with them We trust they may prove to be permanent

THE WILLAMETTE—HIGH WATER—The recent rains that have fallen in this vicinity, and throughout the southern part of the territory, have caused this stream to rise some twenty feet above low water mark It being the first rise of much consequence this winter, large quantities of drift wood is constantly running in the river, obstructing and rendering navigation for the time difficult and somewhat dangerous

The propellor Eagle in an attempt on Wednesday last to come over the rapids, met with some obstructions which injured her machinery, and we are informed compelled her to give up the undertaking.

The water still wants about ten feet of being as high as during the great rise in Dec '19—and the fair weather at present will probably check its further rise

On Sunday last several large square timbers came down the river, and apparently belonged to some bridge or sawmill Fears are entertained by some for the safety of the new bridge at Lafayette, and that these timbers may have belonged to that structure

☞ Much of our usual variety of reading matter, is excluded from our paper this week, to make room for the opinion of Hon O C PRATT, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court for Oregon Territory, touching the validity and binding force of the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature in this city, locating the "Public Buildings" of the Territory.

The importance of the subject will undoubtedly command a very general and attentive perusal of it

☞ A fellow named Young knocked a woman down last night in the street and robbed her of twenty dollars —Lou Jour

It is scarcely necessary to say that he was a native of Louisville —Cin Enq.

And it is scarcely necessary to say that he ought to be kicked out of the country.

WHIRLWIND — A violent whirlwind passed over South Boston and a portion of the south part of the city on Monday —Balt News

And another violent whirlwind passed over our city and country last week — Supposed to have originated in the *Statesman* office Nobody hurt

☞ It is a remarkable circumstance that at the present time there is not a King reigning in Western Europe France is a republic, and Great Britain, Spain and Portugal are governed by queens

☞ Nearly every morning during the past week the ground in our city has been covered with a white frost, rendering the weather cool and bracing —Cal Sunday Despatch, Dec. 14

☞ Two large oar boats came down the river with the current, both capsized, on Sunday last

Correspondence of the Spectator.

## The Late Difficulty with the Rogue River Indians.—Full Particulars.

EDITORS SPECTATOR.—In a late number of a certain *democratic* newspaper, which has during the past season acquired considerable notoriety for "getting up" terrible accounts of Indian hostilities in Southern Oregon, I noticed another horrible account of an attack upon whites by Indians in the vicinity of the Siskiu mountains The account was copied from a California paper if I remember right, and from reading it many would infer that these *murderous* savages were still carrying on their depredations as bad as ever To show upon what foundation these accounts are made out, and eagerly seized upon by a certain class of editors, and paraded before the public for political purposes,—I will give you the account recently received from a gentleman who can be relied upon —

'Since I have been at this place, (mouth of the Kanyon,) I have seen several men who have just come in from Rogue River from whom I learn that on the 29th ult. a difficulty occurred on Rogue River, near the foot of the Siskiu mountain, in which one white man and one Indian were killed, and one white man and one Indian wounded From all I can learn about the affair, some white men (among whom was Mr Moffet who was killed,) had been staying for several days on the creek where the affray occurred with a drove of hogs and that the Indians alleged that the hogs had destroyed some of the acorns which they had collected for food, and demanded *one* of the hogs as compensation for the acorns,—and one of the Indians pointed his gun at one of the hogs, and as Mr Moffet supposed, with the intention of shooting it That Mr Moffet in drawing his pistol discharged it and wounded his own hand, and that irritated at the accident, he fired at the Indian, at that, another Indian fired at Moffet, giving him a mortal wound."

Some two weeks later, in speaking of the same affair, the gentleman from whom the above account came, says —"From all that I can learn I am well satisfied that it was the result of a misunderstanding between the whites and Indians, and not in consequence of any previous hostile feelings on the part of the Indians and that there was as much blame to be attributed to the whites as to the Indians"

When will designing demagogues cease to catch at every flying rumor, giving it the importance of reliable information, with the view of creating an impression abroad or at home, that the government officers have not done their duty towards promoting friendly relations with the Indians of Oregon?

Dec 18, 1851 VERITAS

## New Mexico.

Judge Mower, formerly of Michigan, now one of the United States Judges in this Territory, in a letter to a friend thus describes this country

"There is wealth in this country But the truth is, that, what with the revolutions New Mexico has survived, and the incursions of the Indians, the population and resources of the country have much diminished, though the mineral and other resources have never been thoroughly explored In process of time it may be wealthly, as it is, there is nothing which indicates any immediate prosperity The people are ignorant and depraved, superstitious and dirty They still use wooden ploughs with a little piece of iron about the size of a drag tooth—tread out their grain with cattle and winnow it with the wind Wagons, except as used by Americans, are almost unknown, while their food is of the very coarsest, poorest kind Only about one thirty-sixth part of the population are Americans—the rest are 'Greasers" The Priests are the *controlling* power, and they are many of them able men, while others are dissipated, wild bad men.

Never was my health so strong and fine as now You would hardly know me I am so fat But it is impossible for me to live here with my family on $1,800 Think of flour at $40 per bariel, corn $5 per bushel, coffee 75cts per pound, &c Rents are enormous I pay for a single room $20 per month Lumber is worth $80 per thousand, and scarce at that, and mechanics charge enormously for all work I paid a dollar for sewing on a button, although I have learned to sew my own buttons now From this you can form some idea of living here. Americans are leaving for the States fast."—Indiana State Sentinel.

TROWSERIANA —Enterprising tradesmen have already given us the "History of the Hat," History of the Feet" and several other ingenious and at the same time instructive pamphlet advertisements of different articles of Costume Will not some Bloomer mantuamaker favor us with a History of the Pantaloons, commencing with the introduction of the fig leaf, and coming down to the "Lily" era? Some lady who has looked into the subject should present to the world the fruits of her researches.

From the Alta California, Dec. 25th.

## From Panama

The intelligence from the Isthmus is thirteen days later. The travelling across is becoming a little better as the close of the rainy season approaches. There are few, if any, passengers coming in this direction now on the Isthmus, waiting

Gen. Herrara, the new Governor, arrived at Panama on the 22d November, and was received with great enthusiasm He would be inaugurated in a few days, and a grand ball was given him on the 26th ult.

Mr Edward Flint has been appointed to reside at Panama, as the agent of the P M S S Co, in place of Mr Ellsworth who has returned to New York.

The anniversary of the independence of Grenada was to be celebrated with great display on the 28th ult —the day the steamer left.

News reached Panama on the 22d ult., of another outbreak in the province of Pasta An engagement had taken place between the people and the government troops in which the latter suffered severely, losing their commander, Colonel Guzman

The Panama Star of the 28th ult says that from conversations held with "acquaintances who have recently passed through Panama on their way to California, we learn that thousands are preparing to leave their homes in the Atlantic States and emigrate to the Pacific coast," and it recommends the establishment of a regular line of clipper ships between Panama and San Francisco.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA —We find the following particulars in the Panama Star of the 23d Nov The News reached that city by the British steamer Bolivia, which arrived on the 18th ult

FROM CHILI —The dates are to October 25th From the Mercantile Reporter we extract as follows

We expressed in our last political report the expectation of being able to inform our friends at the sailing of this steamer, of the entire settlement of the disturbances in the North and South But our expectations have only been partly realized The riot in the North which only extended to Serena and Coquimbo, and in which the people of Copiapo took no part, has been successfully quelled — The troops of the insurgents, at the head of which stood Gen Carrera, were beaten near Petorica by the government forces, consisting of 1200 men under Col. Vidaurre, who took 300 prisoners The engagement lasted three hours, and the killed and wounded amounted to about 400, taking both sides. Carrera made his escape and was followed by the government troops on his flight

From Copiapo 300 men were sent against Coquimbo to cut off the enemy's retreat, which likewise succeeded, and with the exception of a small number holding out in Serena, we may consider that in the North the revolution is extinguished, and that no new attempt will be made

Santiago and Valparaiso, as before stated, bear no signs of disturbances, and Philharmonic Balls, Concerts and Theatres echo the possibility An effort to raise disturbances was made in Aconcagua, but prevented by the constables

The government troops from the North are now being shipped to the South, where Bulnes with 3,000 to 4,000 good soldiers, is supposed to be able promptly to restore peace

## Latest From San Diego

*Progress of the Indian War—Three Men Probably Hung!*

By the arrival of the steamer Carolina, early this morning, we have dates from San Diego to the 10th instant The favorable intelligence heretofore received appears to be borne out We are indebted to the Purser of the Carolina for the annexed brief statement of the position of affairs when that vessel left

On Tuesday, Dec 9th, the Fitzgerald Volunteers returned to San Diego from an expedition against the Agua Caliente Indians, bringing three prisoners, two Indians and one American, named Bill Marshall On the 10th, a court was convened and a jury appointed from the Fitzgerald Volunteers, to try the prisoners Marshall was accused of having instigated the Indians to murder Americans, and the Indians of being parties to the murder At the time of our departure the trial was not finished, but the general opinion was that the men would be condemned to death The public feeling was very strong against the prisoners, and they would probably have been hung by the people had not the court been organized A gallows was erected early in the morning, on the Plaza, for the purpose of executing them —Alta Cal. Dec. 15.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.—The enlarged Capitol, according to the correspondent of the N. Y Journal of Commerce, will cost $5,000,000 The marble and setting for the exterior must cost at least twelve thousand dollars, and that for the interior as much more. The whole present appropriation for the work is only one hundred thousand dollars. It is to be hoped that the appropriations will be sufficiently liberal to enable the architect and superintendent to complete the whole edifice in two years, which they say can be done, instead of taking five years for it, as has been proposed. The bids for the building material of the Capitol have not been decided upon, and will not be till after the report is received as to the several quarries from which the marble offered is to be brought.—N. O. Picayune, Nov. 6.

☞ Danger should be feared when distant, and braved when present.

## Newell & Co's Express,

**Fo t transportation of Specie, Gold Dust, Freight and Packages**

OI EVERY DI SCRIPTION.

WE despatch an Express Semi-Monthly per U. S Mail Steamer COLUMBIA, which arrives in San Francisco in time to connect with *ADAMS & CO'S Express, of the 1st and 15th of each month*, and by every other STEAMER leaving for San Francisco This is the only Express in Oregon, Stockton, or the Southern mines, connected with the well known Express of Adams & Co to California, the United States and Europe Our arrangements with Freeman & Co.'s Express in Sacramento City and the Northern mines, afford us every advantage for forwarding, collecting, &c, in that section

Bills of Exchange procured upon all parts of the United States and Europe

Collections made, Goods purchased, and all the branches of Express business promptly transacted

E W COLT, Stockton
L W NEWELL, San Francisco

NATHANIEL BROWN, General Agent for Oregon, at Portland

AGENTS IN OREGON

Oregon City—ABERNETHY & CLARK
Milwaukie—W P DONALD
Vancouver—SUTTER'S STORE
St. Helens—W H TAPPAN
Astoria—HENSIL & Co

September 2, 1851

## Just Arrived in the River

*DIRECT FROM NEW YORK*

AND for sale by the subscribers at very reasonable prices, a general assortment of goods, embracing among many others, the following articles

3 complete set of Carpenter's tools,
a large hay press,
boots & shoes of all descriptions,
chain,
FURNITURE—chairs, cotts and mattresses,
crockery,
fire irons,
parlor and cooking stoves,
confectionaries a large assortment,
one sett stone cutters tools complete,
prints and domestics,
ready made clothing,
groceries,
tobacco and cigars,
clover and timothy seeds,
horse shoes and horse shoe nails,
swedish iron, steel and crow bars,
carpeting,
dried apples of the very best quality,
wall paper and bordering,
hats, very superior,
mill saws,

Besides on hand a large suplpy of Syrup and Salt, at low rates

ALLAN, M'KINLAY & CO.

Oregon City, Nov 4, '51 –n8tf

## Linn City Hotel

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Oregon Territory that he has opened the above house in Linn City, for the accommodation of the public This house has just been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished throughout The table will be supplied with all the luxuries and substantials the market affords, and he hopes by strict attention to all that may conduce to the comfort of his patrons, to make his house a desirable retreat Excellent stabling connected with the establishment

J. B PRICE

Linn City, Nov 18, 1851—No 11, tf

## Notice to Shipowners & Merchants

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for the disposal of lumber manufactured at Oregon City, Clackamas and Milwaukie, seven miles from Oregon City, the present head of navigation of the Willamette, and will be ready at all times to contract for shipping or sale by the cargo or retail, assorted lumber, square timber shingles, &c, &c

He is also an agent for a line of vessels running between San Francisco, California, and this place Vessels will be loaded with great dispatch, as the cargo can be taken from the wharf shore or rafts

LOT WHITCOMB

Milwaukie, January 8th, 1850

## A STORE AT BUTTEVILL,

EIGHTEEN MILES ABOVE CANEMAH—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just received and keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

*DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,*

For the farming community, remarkably cheap for cash

*ALSO, WANTED,*

In exchange for Goods 20,000 bushels white wheat, 5000 bushels oats, butter, eggs, barley, rye, &c, &c,, for which the highest marl et price will be paid Call and see, and satisfy yourselves

F X MATHIEU

Butteville, Nov 12, '51 –n11m2

## STEAM PROPELLOR EAGLE

WM IRVING, MASTER

WILL make daily trips between Oregon City Leaving Portland every morning (sundays excepted) at half-past 8 o'clock, and Oregon City, every afternoon at a quarter past 3 o'clock, and continue this arrangement so long as the depth of the water on the rapids will permit

Oregon city, Nov 18, '51 –n11tf

## AT HOME AGAIN!!

THE subscriber having again returned to his old stand at the

**MAIN STREET HOUSE,**

would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate all who may call upon him, and particularly the Legislators upon their return from Salem!

MOSS

Oregon City, Dec 30, '51

## The Location Question Settled!
## A Bakery at Canemah

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Canemah and vicinity, that he has established a Bakery at the above place, two doors south of Barlow's store, and is now prepared to accommodate families with

*FRESH BREAD,*

Cakes of all kinds, Pies, Crackers, &c, All those who may wish any thing in my line are invited to call Parties supplied with Cakes nuts, and all kinds of ornamental candies and confectionaries at the shortest notice

WM J BELL

Dec 30, '51. 17tf

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Linn City, O T, on Monday, Dec. 15th 1851

| | |
|---|---|
| John W. Shull, | John Zumalt, 2 |
| Hon S R Thurston, 2 | T G Robinson |
| Hiram Bond, 2 | Beverly S Allen |

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

JAS M MOORE, P M

Dec 23, '51 –w6.

**6000** LBS. SUGAR for sale by TAYLOR & C

Dayton, June 1, '51–39tf

## PROSPECTUS OF A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 15th of January, 1852, will be published,

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE

## OREGON MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

**An entertaining Miscellany,**

DEVOTED TO

*Literature, Science, Art, Poetry, Moral Tales, National Biography, Amusing Sketches, Anecdotes, Essays and useful Knowledge*

IN COMPLIANCE with a usage long established, at the commencement of a new Journal, we lay before the public an outline of the plan upon which this, the pioneer magazine of the Territory, shall be conducted —

In this Territory, the Newspaper Department is amply and adequately furnished, but there is still a *vacuum* which is the object of the proprietors of "*The Oregon Monthly Magazine*," to fill The imperative necessity of establishing an *Entertaining* and *Instructive Journal*, will be readily acknowledged, and as such we venture to offer the present Periodical to the Public

IN RELIGION AND POLITICS it will be *Neutral* —bound to no class, creed, or party,—but its pages shall ever be devoted to the instruction and amusement of the people, and the most strenuous exertions of the projectors shall be used in order to verify our motto, and also to render "*The Oregon Monthly Magazine*"

A FRIEND TO ALL,—TO NONE A FOE

IN LITERATURE a suitable selection will be made from all the Popular Reviews, Magazines and most Eminent Literary productions,—European and American,—which may tend to interest and instruct the reading public

IN NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY will be given a succinct sketch of the most distinguished Americans who have rendered themselves eminent, and their names popular by their patriotism and valor in the camp, the court, or the field"

IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, it will keep pace with the times, and record everything of interest and importance appertaining thereto

IN POETRY its pages will be graced with *Original Pieces*, together with culled flowers from the boquets of the sweetest and most popular bards

To those who would follow the well known maxim of Dr Johnson, its pages will prove a welcome visitor, as each number will contain *Comic Sketches, Original Stories, Anecdotes, and Bons Mots*

Each number will consist of *Thirty-two Pages* of Letter-press, printed in a good type, on fine paper, and enclosed in a neat cover

*TERMS—$5 a Year, or $3 for Six Months*
*No subscriptions taken for less than Six Months*

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE USUAL RATES.

*All Communications, (post paid,) Subscriptions, Books for Review, Advertisements, &c to be Addressed to S J M'CORMICK,*
*Editor and Publisher,*
*Nov 29–n15tf* *Portland, O T*

## OREGON INSTITUTE.

THE winter term of this institution will commence Monday, Dec 1st, 1851, to continue eleven weeks Rev Mr White has now opened a boarding hall expressly for the pupils of the institute, and parents who reside at a distance, wishing to send children, may feel assured that all pains will be taken by Mr White and family and by the Principal to ensure their comfort and improvement The institute will continue to furnish a competent and thorough board of instruction, and no other place will afford better or cheaper facilities for obtaining a good education Drawing and needle work will be taught the ensuing quarter, and a lady to teach INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, is expected shortly to arrive from New York New and superior apparatus has been received, and lectures free to all the pupils, accompanied with experiments, will be given to the classes in chemistry and natural philosophy

TERMS

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuition in Primary Division, per quarter, | $4 00 |
| " Academic " " | $6 00 |
| Board, per week | $3 50 to $4 00 |

Salem, Nov 22, '51 –n12w6

## COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber has on hand, and is manufacturing a full assortment of TIN WARE of every description, which he offers as low as can be bought at any other manufactory in the country Also on hand and receiving Cooking, Parlor, and

**OFFICE STOVES**

of every kind, among which may be found the celebrated *West Chester Cook Stove*, Kitchen Companion, two boiler *Franklin, Economy* and *Box* Stoves of all sizes

—*ALSO*—

Jobbing, in *Copper, Tin* and *Sheet-Iron*, done at the shortest notice OSCAR J BACKUS

Oregon City, Oct 6, '51—6m

## Proclamation.

HEAD QUARTERS, PACIFIC DIVISION
Benicia, July 9, 1851

WHEREAS, it has been represented that a great portion of the men who were induced to desert from the army of the United States, have expressed a desire to return to the service, it is therefore announced to all deserters from the army in California and Oregon, that a full pardon is extended to them—on condition that they will deliver themselves up at some military post on before the 15th of September next—forfeit all pay and allowances that may have been due them at the date of their desertion, and make good the time lost

By order of Bv't Brig Hitchcock.
(signed,) I. HOOKER,
Ass't Adj General

July 29, 1851 —47tf

## COLUMBIAN.

CORNER OF FRONT AND WASHINGTON STREETS

PORTLAND, O T

THE undersigned would inform the Public that he has opened a new Hotel, and having had many years' experience as a Hotel keeper, he flatters himself that with the proper facilities within his reach, the COLUMBIAN will be acceptable to all who may desire a quiet retreat The table will be supplied with all the luxuries and substantials which the market affords—his bar with the choicest Wines and Liquors The house is furnished throughout with entirely new furniture The Columbian will be found a first-class Hotel, where the comforts and wants of all will be regarded by the subscriber

ORLANDO McKNIGHT, Proprietor

May 22, '51—37tf

## FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ON THE bank of the river, in the rear of the brick store of Geo Abernathy & Co, may be found at all times a supply of

**Bedsteads,**

of different patterns, Tables, Rocking Cane seat, (an excellent article) and other Chairs

EMERY & CO

Oregon City, Nov. 11, '51 –n6

## WANTED,

**5000** FIR saw logs, at the Tualtin River mills.

MOORE & BARNUM

Nov 11, '51,–n8tf

## NEWELL & CO'S. EXPRESS.

THE undersigned formerly partners in the firm of Todd & Co having purchased the entire interest of Mr A H Todd, in said firm, it is thereby dissolved The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the name and firm of Newell & Co

E W COLT
S. W NEWELL

We shall continue our express as usual, to and from SAN FRANCISCO, and all parts of OREGON TERRITORY Also, to all parts of the Atlantic States, in connection with the house of ADAMS & CO, by whom we are authorised to receipt for packages *THROUGH TO THE STATES* by their express Goods purchased in San Francisco and forwarded to all portions of Oregon. Collections made, and all branches of the express business transacted with dispatch

NEWELL & CO

Oct 28, 1851 –n8tf

## COLLEGE NOTICE

THE fall quarter of the Oregon City College will commence in the Baptist Meeting House in this City, on Monday the 11th instant, under the tuition of President G C Chandler, late of Franklin College, In, and Rev Jas S Read, a graduate of the same institution The following are the terms Each quarter will consist of eleven weeks Tuition for Reading and Spelling, $6 For English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and Natural Sciences, $8 For Latin, Greek, and higher branches of mathematics, $10 An additional charge will be made for lessons in Music Half a dollar will be added to each scholar for fuel No scholar will be admitted for less than half a quarter, and all students will be expected to remain till the close of the quarter A pair of new 13 inch globes and part of a new set of Philosophical apparatus, including the air pump, Galvanic Battery, &c, have just been received, and will contribute to facilitate the study in Geography and Natural Philosophy

By order of the Trustees

EZRA FISHER, Chm'n

Oregon City, Oct 4th, 1851

## SADDLERY! SADDLERY!!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, has on hand ready made saddlery, harness and bridles of every description and variety, and is making to order on the best Spanish Trees

*OREGON SADDLES,*

and trimming complete, equipage either in whole or in part His saddles are made on full spanish, half spanish, and every kind of *American* trees Ladies saddles of extra finish, and a splendid lot of double, single, narrow and broad rein

*BRIDLES*

"fully rigged," with martingals, etc, saddle bags, whips, holsters, extra covers for saddles, also, harness of all kinds single and double, heavy and light, and everything that is needed to handle horses in any manner— All of the above articles will be sold on more reasonable terms than have yet been sold in this market A K POST

Oregon City Oct, 21, '51 –ly

## Please Observe---Notice.

THE subscriber intending to leave shortly for the United States wishes to make settlement and collect outstanding dues With this view he requests all persons who know themselves indebted to him to make immediate settlement, by note or otherwise, and those having claims will present them Persons having business would do well to attend to it forthwith, as his engagements will be such, a short time previous to starting, as to subject him by delay to inconvenience

JOHN McLAUGHLIN

Oregon City, Oct 11, '51 –tf

## Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED has on hand at his shop opposite Dr McLaughlin's mill, and at the lower end of the road to Canemah, and is constantly manufacturing breaking and other kind of plows, after the most approved patterns in the States, the Peoria Plow, &c

Blacksmithing in all its varieties expeditiously performed and at reasonable rates

AUGUSTUS BECKET

Oregon City, Oct 11, '51 –tf

## Claim For Sale

AN excellent claim situated about three miles from Oregon City, on the road to Philip Fosters, at the foot of the Cascade Mountains can be had cheap It is well situated, has a good house upon it, and a never-failing spring near at hand, there are some 12 or 14 acres under fence, 7 or 8 acres of which are broken For further particulars enquire of the Editor of the Spectator

Oregon City, Oct 24, '51 –tf.

## Notice

IS hereby given that the letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Lewis County, on the estate of Mathew Nelson, deceased All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same within the time prescribed by law All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle the same immediately, with me LION A SMITH, Adm'r.

Lewis County, Oct 3, '51 –n8w3

## Commission

I HAVE on hand a quantity of ready-made clothing, Hats, Boots, Gloves, &c, which I can sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be bought in Oregon. Also, a large lot of Door Locks of various kinds, and of a superior quality, together with a superior lot of Metallic sink, Foot Scrapers, &c, which I desire to sell to close the consignment S W MOSS

Oregon City, Oct 23, '51 –w3

## OREGON CITY AND ASTORIA

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET,

## "LOT WHITCOMB,"

J C AINSWORTH, MASTER, will leave Oregon City (or foot of the Rapids) every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A M., Milwaukie 8 A M, Portland 9 A M, Vancouver 11 A M, St Helens 1 P M; Cowlitz 3 P M, Oak Point 4 P M, Cathlamet 5 P M Returning, will leave Astoria on Tuesdays and Fridays 9 A M

☞ The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down the river on the lowest terms Freight and passage at reduced rates

Oregon City, August 19, 1851–50tf

## Go it while you're young,

FOR when you get old you can't get half as good pine lumber, at double the price, as you can now, of *Barnum*, at the new mill of I M Moore & Co, on the Tualtiy river, or at Linn City, where, not only the very best pine, but fir, cedar, cotton-wood, maple, oak, ash, and alder, can be had at all times, or upon the shortest possible notice, at reduced prices

August 19, 1851–50tf

## GROCERIES AND

PROVISIONS The undersigned having bought of Wm C Dement his very desirable stock of Groceries and Provisions, offers them to the public on such terms as will give satisfaction. Don't take my word for it, but call and see if it isn't even so

G H MURCH

Oregon City, Nov 11, '51.–tf

## BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE T ALLAN] [ARCH D. MCKINLAY
THOMAS LOWI

**ALLAN, M'KINLAY & CO.,**

General Commission Merchants,

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.**

OREGON CITY, O T

[15tf]

**W DuBois,**

*CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR*

**And Draughtsman.**

MILWAUKIE, O T

[dec 2, '51.–n13tf]

**A K. POST,**

*MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, BRIDLES & HARNESS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION*

MAIN STREET, ADJOINING THE SPECTATOR OFFICE

Oct 21, 51–ly,

## Law Notice.

E. HAMILTON will *PRACTICE LAW* in the several Courts of the Territory

☞ Office in Morrison's Building—Main street ☜

Oregon City, May 1, 1851—36tf

**W T MATLOCK,**

*ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW*

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

Oregon City, Feb 21, 50–tf

**OSCAR J. BACKUS,**

DEALER IN STOVES, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

☞ Shop opposite the Main Street House ☜

Oregon City, September 16, 1851—3tf

**F ARGENTI & CO**

BANKERS, draw on
BROWN BROTHERS, & Co New York
AMETI NICHOLSON & Co, New Orleans
BROWN, THITLER & Co, Liverpool, payable in London

OFFICE —Upper corner of Clay street and Portsmouth square, San Francisco, California

Aug 8–23–tf

**A R. Skidmore,**

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant—Ship master for Seamen, and agent for river boats,

*SUPERIOR FURNITURE*

constantly on hand, viz Tables, Chairs, and Bedsteads, 100 sets French Bedsteads for sale low

Portland, May 12 51—37ly

**TAYLOR & CO,**

**Commission & Forwarding Merchants**

DAYTON, O T

**COUCH & CO**

*BAKERS,*

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,

PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY

October 4, 1849

GABRIEL WINTER B G LATIMER

**WINTER & LATIMER,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Montgomery, between Clay & Washington streets

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

June 27, 1850–20tf

**ABRAHAM SULGER,**

*COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT*

PORTLAND, OREGON

REFERENCES

GOV RIPLEY U S A, California
GOV P H SMITH, " Oregon
DAVID S BROWN & Co Philadelphia
P H TITUS, New York
ENDICOTT & GREENE, San Francisco

January 21, 1850—tf

**GEO P PORTER,**

CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, CONTRACTOR AND GENERAL LAND AGENT

Office back of Brooks & Barlow's store

Oregon City, July 25–tf

**GEO ABERNETHY & CO**

*MERCHANTS,*

*OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY*

GEO ABERNETHY, LIPAM CLARK,
JAS R LOSS

**A HOOB,**

*MERCHANT AND TRADER,*

OREGON CITY

January 24, 1850—tf

**W W. CHAPMAN**

*ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,*

PORTLAND OREGON

Portland, March 7, 1850—tf

*THE NEW DEPOT*

WILL offer for sale at Scott's ville, at the head of Tide-water on the Cimpqua river, an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Wagons, Harness, Lumber, Mill Irons, &c, &c on the first of October next

WINCHESTER, PAINE & Co

sept 10, '50–tf

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE OFFICE is now organized and ready to receive applications to insure risks

REUBEN P BOICE, *Secretary.*
THOS G ROBINSON, *Treasurer*

*DIRECTORS.*

| | |
|---|---|
| ALVEN T SMITH, | REUBEN P. BOICE, |
| CALEB WILKINS, | A J HRUBER, |
| DORSEY S BAKER, | WM. H WILSON, |
| ANDREW R. SKIDMORE, | H ST CLAIR |

Portland, May 12, '51—37ly

## Was Found

IN THE Cascade Mountains, some six weeks since, a bundle of papers, consisting of orders and a Cayuse war grant, signed L. Rice The other papers are all signed by Benj Wright The owner can have the same by calling at the Spectator Office and paying for this advertisement

Oregon City, Oct 28, 1851 –tf

## Stray Horse

CAME upon the premises of the subscriber on the Clackamas, about six miles from Oregon City, on or about the 10th of Nov, an Iron Gray Horse, of Indian breed, with no marks save a large seat on the left hip He is quite gentle, and evidently belongs to some white person The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away WILLIAM ARTHUR

Clackamas Co, Nov 28, '51 –n13t3

FLOUR for sale by the subscribers at Portland in quantity to suit purchasers, at reduced prices COUCH & CO

aug22–24tf

## Tualatin Academy.

THIS Institution is situated in the town of *Forest Grove*, Tualatin Plains It is now in its infancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send to this school, may be assured not only of the healthiness and beauty of the location the intelligence and morality of the inhabitants, but especially that such teachers will be employed as will make the highest mental and moral improvement of the scholars, their chief object.

A spacious and noble Academy building has been erected upon a site, commanding the view of two extensive prairies, with their intervening and encircling forests, and when completed, it will furnish ample accommodations for both departments of the school

Forest Grove is about equidistant from the towns of St Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie, Oregon City, and Lafayette

| | |
|---|---|
| The Spring Term of the Institution will commence | March 12, 1851 |
| Summer Term | June 11, " |
| Fall Term | Sept 17, " |
| Winter Term | Decem 10, " |

The Terms will be eleven weeks each Tuition, Primary studies $6—Higher do $8 per term

Board may be obtained in private families.

TEXT BOOKS USED

The Holy Scripture, Saunder's Series of Readers, Potters Rhetorical Reader, Saunder's and Webster's Spellers, Worcesters and Websters Dictionaries, Thompson's Arithmetics, Olney's and Smith's Geographies, Wells Grammar, Wilson's Histories, Gray Chemistry, Cole's Philosophy, Bullion's Latin and Greek Classics

By order of the Board

G H ATKINSON, Sec'y

January 16, 1851–11tf

## GREGORY'S

EXPRESS to OREGON, touching at Humboldt, Trinidan Klamath, Astoria, St Helens, Portland, and Oregon City, by every steamer come North

Also to HONG KONG, China, touching at the Sandwich Islands, by American clipper built sailing vessel

To the Southern and Western States by New Orleans direct, and also to the North and Europe, by the earliest vessels

No connection with any other express company, the subscriber having completed the most extensive and extensive express business in existence to and from the following

| Office | | Agents |
|---|---|---|
| New York | Messrs | Thorn & Hitchcock |
| New Orleans | " | L B Higgins |
| Liverpool | " | John W Hart |
| Sacramento City | " | G E Clark |
| Marysville | " | Frank Rumbell |
| Monterey | " | R C Whitney |
| Trinidad | " | Gregory & Lansley |
| Honolulu, S I | " | Miller & Hutchins |
| Panama | " | Ran, Roberts & Co |
| Portland Oregon | | Robertson & Co |
| Oregon City | do | Abernethy, McKinlay & Co |
| Astoria, | do | Hosmer & Green |
| Cowelitz, | do | George Darby |
| Puget's Sound, | do | Crosby & Syms |
| Milton, | do | Do do |
| Salem, | do | Wilson & Co |
| Vancouver, | do | J B Lane & Co |

JOSEPH W GREGORY Proprietor

Office in the Express Banking House corner of Montgomery and Merchant st San Francisco

## Clackamas county Female Seminary.

THE second term of the Institute will commence on Monday, Sept 1st, and continue eleven weeks

The Trustees are happy to inform the public that teachers of high and varied accomplishments and of long experience have been secured, who will devote themselves to the welfare of the pupils committed to their charge

A large and convenient seminary building has been erected, and measures taken to procure all necessary apparatus for the school

Oregon City, the location of the Seminary, presents several important advantages It has a well deserved celebrity for healthfulness, being free from the intermittent fevers common to other towns It is convenient of access, by plying on the Columbia and Willamette rivers below the falls, and the scenery around is most delightful place

TUITION

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Department | [illegible] |
| Higher Branches | [illegible] |
| Library | [illegible] |

No pupil received for less than half a term

By order of the Board

H CLARK, Sec'y

Oregon City, July 5, 1851

## STILL GOOD GOODS

NEW GOODS per Schooner Hope and John Davis from Philadelphia, and Large Stock received direct from New York

Mrs Miller's Chewing & Smoking tobacco, Morris's Pill and Bitters, Paint brushes, Copper and Spring Lock, Sealed Powder, and Monkey Lacing, Lozenges, Overall and Cloth, Hard and many fancy Plug Tobacco, Hen's Fine shoes and boots, Women's leather boots, Hand shaft & drawer screws

And lots of other useful articles Exchange on any of the States

ABRAHAM SULGER

March 13, 1851–27tf

## NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and SQUARE UP by the first day of February, 1852 Also all persons having claims against me, are required to present them for settlement within the time above mentioned

GEORGE BUSH

Newmarket Plain sept 11, 1851 1–ow

NOTICE—My late partner, Charles Hart Smith, having absconded with several thousand dollars belonging to me, and having besides defrauded every other person in this vicinity with whom he could, under false pretences, per made to credit—this is to notify the public that the partnership lately existing under the name of Simmons & Smith is hereby dissolved, and all persons are warned not to trust the said Smith, under any circumstances whatever M T SIMMONS

Olympia, Lewis Co O T Nov 15, '51 –n11w3

## DISSOLUTION

H W Colt and S W Newell, formerly partners in the firm of Todd & Co, having purchased the entire interest of Mr A H Todd in said firm it is thereby dissolved The business will be continued by the undersigned under the name and firm of Newell & Co

L W COLT
S W NEWELL.

## For Sale

AT the Furniture Room in the rear of the Brick Store, Fifty set of Planning Mill Irons, together with a good assortment of Household Furniture Also, twenty-five Chain Pumps

Oregon City, August 19, 1851–50tf

## Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioner, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds and any other instruments to be used or recorded in either of the following States, to-wit New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, would respectfully offer his services to any who may require them

To be found at the Spectator Office

C. P CULVER

Nov 11, '51 –ly.

## American and Foreign Agency.

WASHINGTON, D. C

THE undersigned, AARON HAIGHT PALMER of New York, Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, has associated himself with Worthington Garrettson Snethen, of New Orleans, also an Attorney and Counsellor of the said Court, and late Solicitor of the General Land Office of the United States, for the transaction of Law and Agency business at Washington, the seat of the Federal Government.

They will attend to all professional business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and especially to cases of California land titles coming up on appeal,

To the recovery of every description of claims in law or equity against the United States, before Congress or the Executive Departments, and against foreign Governments, before any board of Commissioners at Washington,

To the settlement of accounts with the State, Treasury, War, Navy, Post Office, and Interior Departments,

To obtain the remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, Post Office, or other laws,

To the investment of funds in United States Stock, and collecting dividends thereon,

To securing Letters Patent for inventions from the United States or from European Governments,

To the disposal of lands in any of the States or Territories of the United States, to European capitalists or immigrants,

To the collection of debts, claims, legacies, and inheritances, either in the United States or any foreign country,

And to the transaction of any business requiring the intervention of an Attorney or Counsel

Mr Palmer was director of the NEW YORK AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, which he established in 1840, and which became extensively and advantageously known in all parts of the commercial world He has visited Europe twice on the business of said Agency His second tour was made under the immediate auspices of Messrs A M Rothschild and Sons of London, with their special letters in his favor to the different branches of that House, and to their principal correspondents in the chief cities of Europe, on business connected with the negotiation of American stocks, and he has the advantage, therefore, of being personally known to all the leading foreign bankers and the most eminent gentlemen of the legal profession abroad

Mr Snethen has had extensive experience, officially and professionally, in the practice of the Civil Law, the Law Merchant, our Land Laws, and the French, Spanish, and Mexican Laws, of Spanish land titles in our acquired territories

Both the undersigned are practically conversant with the principal European languages

All business confided to their Agency shall be promptly and faithfully attended to

AARON HAIGHT PALMER,
WORTHINGTON G SNETHEN

☞ Communications must be addressed post paid to PALMER & SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, Washington D C

Washington, D C [illegible], 1851—47tf

## SILVER HOUSE

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oregon Territory generally that he has opened a house in Oregon City, [illegible] the accommodation of the travelling community [illegible] to his table, beds, [illegible] to the comforts of his guests to merit a share of their patronage

The Silver House has been newly furnished and furnished throughout and all the beds are entirely new The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to render it the most popular house in the Territory, and the proprietor intends to employ the most experienced hands to serve up the same. The Bar will be stocked with the most choice liquors and to this is added a fine Billiard Table supplied with the most choice liquors and to the [illegible] of the [illegible] will be covered by [illegible] notice of the same

WILLIAM ATKINSON

New York, [illegible] 1851

[illegible] — NEW YORK

[illegible] Atlantic Mutual Ins Co
[illegible] Mutual Ins Co
JOHN [illegible], Life Insurance Co

AGENTS

Messrs J Aug [illegible] & Co Bankers San Francisco
Messrs [illegible] & Co
Messrs Allen [illegible] & Co

## THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL

A NEW VOLUME of the "Journal of Health" commences July 1, 1851 Subscribers should send in their names at once The Life, Philosophy and Practice of Hydropathy Physiology and Anatomy of the Human Body, Dietetics, Physical Education, the Chemistry of Life, and all other matters relating to Life Health, and Happiness, will be given in the Journal We believe that many may prolong his life much beyond the number of years usually attained We propose to show how. Published monthly, at One Dollar a year, in advance Please address all letters post-paid, to

FOWLER & WELLS,
131 Nassau st N Y

## A New Volume

OF the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL commences July 1, 1851 Now is the time to subscribe Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Magnetism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, profusely illustrated It cannot fail to interest every class of readers Every family, and especially all young men and women, should have a copy It is printed on the first of every month, at One Dollar a year All letters should be post-paid, and directed to

FOWLER & WELLS,
131 Nassau st N Y

## Public Notice.

THE undersigned having been duly licensed and authorized to carry on the business of trading with the Wascopum, Columbia river, Dechutes, and Clickatat tribes of Indians in Oregon Territory, all persons not duly licensed to trade with said tribes are hereby duly notified that the laws for the regulation of trade with the Indian tribes in Oregon, will be strictly enforced in the territories of said tribes

NATHAN OLNEY

Dalles, Columbia River, June 3, 1851–41tf

## Lumber for Sale

JAMES M MOORE & CO, having at length completed their Mills on Tualtiy river, are prepared to furnish the best quality of clear Pine, Cedar, Ash, Maple, Alder, Cotton-wood, Balm of Gilead, Hemlock, &c, on the most reasonable terms at the Mill 3 miles from the falls, or at the Ferry landing at Linn City Persons wishing to procure the best quality of lumber, would do well to give us a call.

Linn City, July 101 851– tf,

Rev E Walker


# OREGON SPECTATOR.

SCHNEBLY & CULVER, Editors] "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." [G. D. R. BOYD, Printer.

Vol. 6. Oregon City, (O. T.,) Tuesday, January 13, 1852. No. 19.



**THE OREGON SPECTATOR**

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE MORAL, SOCIAL AND LITERARY INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.

**D. J Schnebly, Proprietor.**

TERMS,

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

One copy, per annum . . . . $7 00
" for six months, . . . . . $4 00

ADVERTISING.

One square (12 lines or less) two insertions each . . . $2 00
For every additional insertion . $1 00
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers
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### Agents for the Spectator.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the Spectator They will receive subscriptions and advertisements for us

J L Meek, Esq, is general agent for the Spectator in the Territory, and is authorized to receive and receipt for all moneys relating to the office
A. M Poe, Esq, Olympia, Lewis county
T P Powers, Clatsop county, O. T
Geo Abernethy & Co, Oregon city
Couch & Co, Portland
J B M'Clane, P M, Salem
Gen Adair, Astoria
C M Walker, esq, Chehalem
A J Hembree, esq, Yam Hill
P Day, esq, Linn city
A Sulger, esq, Hillsborough
J W Nesmith, Nesmith's mills, Polk county
Jesse Applegate, Umpqua Valley
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Robert Newell, Champoeg
Davis & Linville, Luckiamute
E F Skinner, Benton county
J D Holman, Pacific City
Jacob Conser, Syracuse, Linn county
E Bristow, Pleasant Hill Post Office, Benton County
Thos. N Awbrey, Lane County
Nathan Olney, Dalles, Columbia river
John Waymire, Nesmith's Mills, Polk county
William Barlow, Canemah
David tone, Monticello, O T
David Ingalls, Astoria
W. H Gray, Clatsop plains
H M Knighton, St Helens
T. H Smith, Milton

## POETRY.

### A werry grave Exhertation.

BY STRAWS

I believe you isn't married, Ned—
You does'nt know the sweets
Vat vaits upon that happy state,
Ven man and voman meets
The bosom's varm emotions, Ned,
The drops within the eyes,
The nice vashed things—darned stockings,
And all them tender ties

You don't know vat it is, Ned,
Vile lying in your bed,
To gaze on careful voman's form,
Vile the breakfast things is spread
Ven you don't vant to get up, Ned,
The kiver feels so nice,
And she says, "take another cup
And this t'other slice"
Vile the fire is burning bright, Ned,
And all upon the chair,
Your linen and your drawers, Ned,
Is hanging up to air

I axes every heart, Ned,
Vat isn't made of steel,
If they can gaze upon that fire,
And not a varming feel?
Oh, very few, indeed, Ned,
Knows von they're truly happy,
Ven the baby is fetched in, Ned,
To kiss its lazy pappy!
"You little, teny, peney ting—
Its mammy tum and eat her,
You blessed babe, it was so thweet,
It touldn't be no thweeter

"You dod, a blessed angel, you—
It pulls its pappy's hair!
Take finger's out of pappy's cup—
Don't cry, then, thweetest—there—
Oh, fie' to spill all pappy's tea'
You naughty, ducdy, dandy,
Owny, dony, voguey, poguey
Thweet as thugar candy"

Oh, Ned, there are some moments ven,
The sternest hearts will quiver
First, let that baby spill your tea,
Vile your'e beneath the kiver,
Vun little hand vithin your hair,
The t'other in your cup,
Don't vonder if we sometimes feel
As ve could "eat 'em up"

---

"Why do you not hold up your head, as I do?" inquired an aristocratic lawyer of a neighboring farmer "Squire," replied the farmer, "look at that field of grain, all the valuable heads hang down like mine, while those that have nothing in them, stand upright, like yours"

---

☞ Judicious and liberal advertising, in a widely circulated journal, like ours, is the life-blood of business It imparts a prosperous energy which can be derived from no other source

---

☞ The value of the articles exhibited at the Crystal Palace is estimated at five hundred millions of dollars.

---

☞ Suicides in New York, average one a day, according to an estimate recently made.

---

☞ When we are alone we have our thoughts to watch; in our families our tempers; and in society our tongues.

---

From the Ladies' Repository

### Every-Day Life of Woman.

BY HARMONY

*"Quickly, 'Look, you, I keep his house, and I wash, wring, bake, scour, dress meat, and drink make the beds, and do all myself'"*

"Simile. 'Tis a great charge to come under one body's hand'"

Kind reader, it is no fancy sketch that I am going to give you It is drawn from life in all its reality, and in every city, village, country town, and neighborhood, its truthfulness will be recognized. It is the every day life of woman—woman in her domestic character—we intend portraying Yes, woman, it is here, where thou art true to the nature thy Maker hath given thee, thou excellent, and art honored; long suffering, full of humble and generous affections, sacrificing thyself to the happiness of those thou lovest, and grateful to Heaven that of the two penalties the severest falls upon thee.—Thy love is, indeed, the cynosure of life, never wandering from the point, never faltering, never failing.

A young man arrives at an age when he thinks it time for him to get married, and settle down He has a respectable education, and wants a woman who is his equal. He looks about him, and makes a choice She is a girl well educated, reared by careful parents, and is, in the truest sense, a lady She is intelligent, loves books, possesses a refined and delicate taste, and is in all points, well fitted to be the mistress of a cheerful, happy home She becomes his wife, is industrious, and ambitious to do as much as she can toward a living May be they are not very well off as to the things of this world, and both are equally ambitious to accumulate a comfortable property, and the husband soon becomes avaricious enough to allow the woman of his love to become his most devoted drudge. Her life is thenceforth one of the most unremitting toil It is nothing but cook and bake, wash dishes, thrash about among pots and kettles, wash and iron, churn, pick up chips, draw water, and a thousand other things "too tedious to mention"

The result is, the husband soon owns the house he lives in, and something besides, takes his ease when he chooses, reads and improves his mind, and becomes important in community But the cares of his faded, broken down wife, know no relaxation The family enlarges, and she, poor woman, has enough to do without finding time to increase her stock of knowledge, or to watch the progress of the minds of her children It is, therefore, no fault of hers that they are growing up with characteristics and habits of a doubtful tendency There is always the measles, the whooping-cough, worm fever, or summer complaint, or something of that sort, in the family, and Will is constantly breaking his head, and bruising his knees, and cutting his fingers, and Ned and Sue are invariably in need of soap and water And when the little, noisy, mischievous, yet beloved flock are safely turned away for the night in trundle-beds and cribs, how many stockings there are out at the heels and toes how many jackets out at the elbows, and trowsers out at the knees! What a variety of cross grained holes in frocks, and how many buttons, and hooks, and eyes off—all to sigh over, and be mended!

The only wonder is, that the mother does not sink within this circle of everlasting drudgery, which deprives her of the privilege of relaxation for a day, and the time which she would gladly devote to the maternal education of her children She is occupied, from morning till night, in one mending round of duties and cares —mistress, mother, and maid of all work. Her mind, though craving knowledge, cannot seek it; for she is generally too much fatigued by the exertions of the day to seek it after the noisy little group are out of the way, and she has done darning and patching. Husband comes in now, and reads from some book or newspaper He wonders why she is so little interested, and may be, very gently, hints, at her deficiencies in this respect. Yes, amid all these cares and this drudgery, he would have her satisfied and happy, sit by his side like Klopstock's Meta, "looking so still in his sweet face"

In the morning, as soon as the birds begin their songs, the little flock are out of bed. Then come the washings and dressings, the busy mother needs twenty hands, since as many wants are poured in upon her distracted ears. It's "mother where's my jacket?" "Mother I can't get the knot out of my shoe string," or, "Iv'e broke my shoe string" "Mother, I want a pin" "Mother, Ned is spattering me with soap suds." Mother, may'nt I wear my pink dress or new apron?"—By this time the baby wakes, and opens his infantile battery of screams In scolding Ned—the naughty rogue, so full of fun and frolic—and helping the rest, and quieting the baby, the minutes fly.

Husband comes in, with—

"Goodness, wife, ain't breakfast ready, yet? It's ten minutes past eight. I've been waiting for more than an hour."

"You forgot that I have all the children to see to, and the baby is very fretful this morning," replies the wife.

Silenced, but not convinced, the husband is quite as apt to take the newspaper and sit down, as he is to take the baby from the arms of his oppressed and tender wife, so that she can hurry his breakfast.

When it is ready, and they are seated at the table, wife must, as usual, pour out the coffee with the baby in her arms, too much fatigued to enjoy her breakfast

"My dear," says the husband, "it seems to me the coffee is not quite as clear as usual, the steak is a little too rare or over done, or the hash is not seasoned quite right"

Not that he means to complain—for he knows how desirous she is to please him, ever to say a word intentionally to wound her feelings But these slight hints to an overtasked woman, amid her gentle but imperious demands, are often irritating to the feelings, and call out many a sharp, caustic reply, of which she repents in five minutes after

Thus many a woman breaks and sinks beneath the wear and tear of the frame and affections. She rallies before the world, and "her children rise up and call her blessed," and she is blessed in conscious attempts to discharge her duty, but cares eat away at her heart, the day presses on her with new toils, the night comes, and they are unfulfilled, she lies down in weariness, and rises with uncertainty, her smiles become languid and few, and her husband wonders at the gloominess of his home When he married, he thought the chosen of his heart his equal in intelligence, but now she is far his inferior —Poor soul! I wonder she ever had courage to even think of a book—she who must care for body and soul, day and night, who must pray for, teach, guide, and rule her own household, while her busy hands and feet are ever active in giving meat in due season, and seeing to it that their garments wax not old

Now, this is certainly wrong, and the foundation of all this wrong is principally in that avaricious spirit which makes the dollar the standard of respectability *The money expended for help in the house* looks so large to some men, that, so long as their meals are cooked, their shirts, cravats and collars are in order, not a button off, their stockings darned, etc, they don't trouble themselves about the circumstances under which these things have been done Their wives may do the most menial drudgery, toil early and late, if they do not complain too much, and become old, withered, sallow, nervous, broken down women twenty years before their time, and frequently give place to a second wife, to come into the share in the *property that the first should have enjoy* ed through a quiet old age of rest

We hope to see the day when there will be a reform in this thing We call upon women to engage in this reform—for I fear that many of you are deeply in the fault of avarice—and show husbands that life can be enjoyed more truly by the proper preservation of the health and beauty, accomplishments and good spirits of their companions, that if they would have intelligent, orderly children, neat houses, good dinners, and smiling wives, they must not be too willing to have them occupy the time that should be devoted to their own improvement and the training of their children in the most menial drudgery. It is the opinion of a great man, "the perfection of a society consists in the division of labor,"—and a humble house keeper agrees with him

---

The Herald and California.—The New York Herald has ever been a true friend to California, and floods the country with double sheet papers, on the arrival of every steamer at this port We can afford to be thus generous in praise of the Herald after reading the annexed magnificent burst of admiration, which we copy from that paper of Nov 8th —Alta Cal.

Incomprehensibly magnificent California! It is but little over three years ago that the editor of this journal received a sample, among the first specimens of gold dust from the washings of the Americano California was then comparatively an uninhabited waste Now, read the advices we publish to-day from that country—of the quartz mining—of the growth of San Francisco—of the trade, the ships, the emigration—of the new discoveries—the enterprise — the dashing, smashing *spirit of enterprise*—which prevails from San Diego to Puget's Sound, and you must conclude that this is a great country and a great age to live in, and that God only knows what we are coming to Likely enough, the next thing we shall hear of, will be the discovery of rivers literally *flowing* with milk and honey, and whole mountains full of diamonds, bracelets, and Irish potatoes of the best quality. *Allah! mashallah!* The Lord be praised.

---

The Railroad —We are informed by one of the surveying party, that the preliminary surveys on the San Francisco and San Jose railway are completed. The distance from the two cities is found not to differ much from fifty miles The road which will doubtless be adopted will follow very near the road at present travelled by the stages until it reaches the Bruno district, when it will run the rest of the way near the shore of the bay The cost of the road is estimated at about $1,-600,000 —Alta Cal.

---

☞ An immense flood of emigration from Ireland still continues.

---

### Life, Death, and Immortality.
### An Allegory.

The morning sun rose grandly out of the eastern deep, and filling the far-stretching vault of heaven with light, cast its beams with rejuvenescent influence *upon tree and river, painted the flowers* with every gorgeous hue, and filled the pulses of the worn and aged of earth with glee. On that morn a man child was born; and thus the spring morning of another human life was ushered in with a jubilee of nature.

Soon the young limbs gathered strength and grace. Soon the form expanded and grew—thews and bones, sinew and muscles and day after day the young soul, b[illegible]ing like flowers in the garden of paradise, beheld the loveliness of the universe, and stood, with a rapt and solemn awe filling it, as it comprehended that there were deep and inscrutable mysteries which it could perceive, yet not comprehend.

'Then,' when the heart began to beat and glow—when the humanities and the impulses of a warm and ardent nature showed to itself a kindred in the fine world with its swinging globes of fire in the tasselated heavens, with its suns, and moons, and systems, with its august and bounteous seasons, with its genial rains, *its changeful storms*, and its destroying hurricanes—when meteors rent the face of the clouds, and the noise of thunders and of oceans mingling with the bass of a roused tempest sang an anthem on the surface of the great deeps that reverberated beneath all heaven—then the glory and the grandeur flashing and shining around it was absorbed into itself, and the young soul comprehended the far, the beautiful, and the sublime, and these also became attributes appertaining to, and assimilating with, itself.

Both still grew, body and soul together, *and then the youth sought in books* and in nature, influenced by the quenchless thirst of a mind restless, daring, and ambitious, and he knelt morn by morn, like one at the feet of a grand and solemn mother, whose ineffable lips spoke truths and taught lessons, while the soft glance of her fair blue eyes spoke to him of the affections The winds whispered a strange music to him The stars, shining serene ly, indicated to him a routine of duty cheerfully done, the growth of the grass and the corn in the fields, showed him the [illegible] of a kind Father for the creatures *He has made, and the very course* of the running waters—a proud rolling river, strong and rejoicing—a rippling stream *going* with a faint sweet cadence through meadows where flowers grew and cattle browsed—all proved to him the eternal march of time and circumstances *and that progression from beginning to* end, from source to finality, from the little spring to the vast sea, is a law as eternal as the march of time, and that man is also subject to it.

The glorious days of his youth now came, and the face of woman gladdened his soul, *as her eyes spoke a new and* musical language to him. Soft emotions, strange stormy impulses, delicious rejoicings, and other modes by which the influence of love makes itself felt and known, swept like a sudden storm of *mingled rain* and *fire over him* He adored a face as that of Hebe He beheld in her the Psyche that his soul had once (in an antenatal existence) known and lost He claimed her with a resistless imperiousness for his own, and he knelt at the altar with her, and she was his bride

Then tasted he of the agony and the bitter waters that life has for all in turn, and with a seventy lesser or greater, according to the suceptibility of the sufferer His beautiful dove was taken from the bosom in which she nested warmly The shadow of death stood on his threshhold and she was no more His soul was stricken into the dust He mourned in sackcloth and ashes The heavens lost their glory, and the world seemed dark He turned his face from the sun and desired to be at peace, too, with the pansies over his breast, and the cypresses waving over him

After that he knew how time medicines *to the sick heart He knew* that he gradually forgot his grief and saw himself taking fresh interests in the events of life Ambition stirred his soul, and sought to win a *name* and a place *among men* The church, the bar, the senate, the fields of battle by turns had attractions for him, and while he at *one time mingled in the* motley harlequins—a solemn crown in the raging Vanity Fair around, he thought he had been playing a grave and reverend seignior's part, among sober and thoughtful senators Till then he did not know how near is the alliance between folly and wisdom.

Then he sought the field of battle, and the bray of the brazen trumpets raised up all the fierce and deadly passions of his soul He found how much of the fiend lies in the depth of a man's heart, and shuddered as like a destroying angel he bore the blight of death among the armies of the nations. He had slain thousands, sacked cities, devastated countries, made the smoke of devouring and destroying flames ascend upwards, and when he came back, *men* saluted him as conquerer, crowned his brow with laurels, gave him titles, wealth, and honor, until his sated nature turned with loathing from this homage paid to wholesale "murder;" and he wished himself once more a child, kneeling at the knees of nature, with his old, loving, innocent heart, beating once more.

*Earth opened her treasures* and showered jewelled honors upon him. He became now a magistrate, a senator, a legislator—one of the rulers *of mankind*, and gave laws to men. He sat in the council of princes, and his name was synonymous with renown. The loftiest in the land waited in his halls, and monarchs visited him, and still he sighed for the past, for the blessed hours of his boyhood, for the glorious days of his youth, for the impassioned hours when love was to him a theme that made him sing beneath the lattice of his mistress' window under the pale stars, and grow eloquent to mystic moon at night, and again he yearned for that fair face that was to him all smiles, that was ever radiant with an unspeakable gladness when it met his own. He mourned for the past, for all that he had loved was gone with it, and, when he went to muse mournfully over the grave of his bride, he began to think that before long he too should be called upon, and though he shrank a moment from the stifling thought of the image of desolation and decay *that rose before him, he knew* that a transformation must take place ere the soul shall be prepared to don its immortal garments and pass on its mission of progress in another existence What matter, then, the pain, the momentary horror? He cast a last look on the grave, on which *flowers* were *growing*, and wished that his time was come

Time went on and spared him hitherto The friends he had known were now swept away He began to feel lone and comfortless in the midst of his dignified solitude, and the gorgeous award weighed *heavy upon his heart. Honor!*—dignities!—to him, what were these words now? Symbols only of all dear things that he had sold, given, and exchanged for them, and the barren glories of his old age mocked him every hour of the day. How life had paled, how its glories were faded! What an empty piece of miserable pageantry it was after all! The senses began to die away one by one The hearing weakened, the eyes dimmed, the palate lost its tone, and the once strong and elastic limbs, the very perfection of symmetrical beauty, grew relaxed and stifled—the frame was breaking up—the fiat was gone forth!

He was an old man now Senility had brought debility, and both together had almost carried him into a second childishness— a "mere oblivion" of all things earthly! There came a times a flash of the old energy—there appeared at times the old indomitable energies, but the cloud soon came again, and vacant mind, and sense, he would now sit in his great chair, the automaton of what had once been

The lofty brow was wrinkled, the piercing eyes dull and glassy, the face "chap fallen," the "shrunk shanks," and the attenuated arms—like the wreck of a Titan —and the hair that was glossy black, and that fell with a noble profusion on the shoulders and down the neck was now scant and white as snow The last visitor—the last friend—the last acquaintance —had seen him—had gone—had died *from off the earth*—and he was truly alone!

Alone, among mercenary attendants, and surrounded only by those who thirsted to take the rings off his hands ere the breath was out of his body To his own soul came consciousness for a time, and he prayed in solemn silence as a vision of his other future came

He found himself, crutch in hand, tottering towards the door of a tomb He looked his last on nature, as the silent gate opened to his trembling nock Within in the sombre blackness lay his ebony couch Repose hovered above it, strewing moist, dank poppies around He gathered his mantle around him, lay down, and the door closed between him and the light of the fair earth!

But what a change now took place A refulgence spread upward and around him that seemed like the rays of a sun such as he had never witnessed. The tomb opened, and, with a vigor belonging to a life he had no past experience of, he felt himself rising from the dissolution of his charnel, and mounting upwards, with eyes turned heavenward in adoring enthusiasm, and in loving, eager hope

Young, beautiful, spiritualized, like the fable Eros, full-grown, and infused within and without a *permeating fire*, purifying and re-creating, he knew that immortality had come upon him, and when the servants came, they found the old man seated in his chair—still—and he was smiling He was dead!

> "So live, that when thy summons comes to join
> The innumerable caravan, that moves
> To that mysterious realm where each shall take
> His chamber in the silent halls of death,
> Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night,
> Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and
> Soothed by an unfaltering trust, approach
> Thy grave like one who wraps the drapery
> Of his couch about him, and lies down
> To pleasant dreams."

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☞ The Turks believe, after Adam was driven out of Paradise, he did penance by standing nine hundred years on one leg.

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### A New Way of Raising the Wind.

Some days since, a man of respectable and gentlemanly appearance, called on the proprietor of one of the first finished hotels in the *Quartier des Italiens* in Paris. He introduced himself as the private secretary of Lord W., an English nobleman, who, with his two daughters, wished to secure apartments (during their stay in Paris) at this hotel. The master of the hotel immediately took his visiter to the largest and most richly furnished *of all the apartments he had to let.* The gentleman, though expressing his regret at the absence of many objects of luxury, at length decided upon retaining for his patron the whole of the first floor

Having settled the price and other preliminaries, the secretary selected his own room, saying his luggage would come with that of Lord W, who, with his suite, might be expected in a few hours. He then sent for a barber, got shaved, and repaired, as far as he could, the disorder in his dress, resulting from a night's traveling. This accomplished, he asked to be shown the way to a good restaurateur One of the waiters of the hotel took him to the first in the vicinity. Here the secretary expatiated with the *chief de cuisine* on the gastronomic appreciation of the English Lord, and, leaving him puzz*ling over the composition of the bill of* fare, he ordered the waiters to take every-thing to the hotel, and lay the cloth sumptuously, as became such noble guests! Dinner was to be brought two hours later, by which time it was expected the great people would arrive He was then going away, *when suddenly he returned* and said to the bowing obsequious waiter who was holding open the door, "on second thoughts, there will probably be something for me to do when my lord comes; I will dine here now." No sooner said than done, and dinner of the best morceaux and wine of the finest quality, were soon despatched by the hungry traveler, and concluding his repast with a smoking cup of coffee, he hurried back to the hotel. After examining the table on which was displayed all the restaurateur's finest plate, the *secretary rang* the bell, and asked the waiter to accompany him to a cigar shop When they were on their way, the secretary suddenly perceived he had forgotten his purse, and sent the waiter to fetch it. The waiter obeyed, but he could not find the purse, neither on his return to the street, could he find my lord's secretary, but what was still worse, when the restaurateur brought the dinner he did not find any of his spoons or forks The hotel keeper is still waiting for my Lord W, and the police are in search of the silver and the secretary.

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### The Public Burdens of Europe.

The Kolner Zeitung, a German paper, sets down the amount of paper money now afloat in Europe, at $1,261,428,52[illegible], and the total public debt of Europe at $11,-399,096,000, nearly half of which rests upon the shoulders of Great Britain The *details which make upon these enormous* aggregates are given by the Kolner Zeitung, and also the statistics of the military establishments of the several empires, kingdoms, duchies and principalities We have taken the trouble to add together the numerical force of all the standing armies, and find that *monarchy* is sustained in Europe by the constant presence of (in round numbers) TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS of regular soldiers This vast military census, which would be doubled in case of war, explains in part the existence of the mountain of debt expressed in the *figures above The amount is so vast* that the mind can scarcely grasp it.

With a national debt of five *billions* of dollars, with a *standing* army of 129,000 men, a war marine of 678 vessels, 18,000 guns, and a proportionate number of seamen, is it surprising that Great Britain is *overtaxed, or that her working population* upon whom this crushing burden rests, are fleeing from her shores to this "better land?" There is only one government in all Europe that has neither debt nor army—that of the little republic of San Marino.

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Matrimonial Forbearance. — Man and wife are equally concerned to avoid all offences of each other in the beginning of their conversation Every little thing can blast an infant blossom, the breath of the south can shake the little rings of the vine when first they begin to curl like the locks of a new weaned boy; but when by age and consolidation they stiffen into the hardness of a stem, and have, by the *warm* embraces and kisses of heaven, brought forward their clusters, they can endure the storms of the north, and the loud noises of a tempest, and yet never be broken. So are the early unions of an unmixed marriage watchful and observant, jealous and busy, inquisitive and careful, and apt to take alarm at every unkind word, for infirmities do not manifest themselves in the first scenes, but in the succession of a long society; and it is not chance or weakness when it appears at first, but it is want of love or prudence, or it will be so expounded; and that which appears ill at first usually affrights the inexperienced man or woman, who makes unequal conjectures, and fancies mighty sorrows by the proportions of the new and early unkindness

# Oregon Spectator.

OREGON CITY

Tuesday, January 13, 1852

C P Culver, Associate Editor


### Extremes on the Location Question.

It is customary in all theatrical performances, in order to keep up the interest of the audience in the "play," to frequently change the order of the drama, and after entertaining the spectators with the thrilling incidents of a tragic scene, or engaging their attention by some melodramatic performance, to rouse the audience, and amuse them by the introduction of some laughing comedy or ridiculous farce Human nature, being considered about the same in nearly all circumstances, we find politicians, or those who wish to make an impression upon public opinion on whatever subject, frequently resort to this same course to effect their object, and by often changing their order of attack, or argument, manage to keep up an interest in the *game*, which otherwise might decline, much to the discomfiture of the operator

The course of those, who, by their inflammatory writings and doings, serve to increase the excited state of public opinion upon this location question, is somewhat similar to the above description of the management of a theatrical performance The changing of the mode of attack upon our public officers, from first questioning the soundness of the principles by which they were governed, then charging them with bad motives, interest, &c, followed by a wholesale condemnation and charges of a purely personal nature, certainly remind one very forcibly of the frequent change from the sublime to the rediculous that occurs upon the stage And if we attribute the same motives to those engaged in feeding the public mind here, with food to create more excitement, as we know governs the theatrical manager, it should certainly in our opinion, be considered as prompted *less* by a disposition to implicate any concerned, than forced upon us by the plain indications and tendencies of their writings and doings

Inflammatory productions and bare assertions, carry with them but little weight, and are entitled to less confidence Personal charges are foreign to the subject. Let every man acknowledge the right of his neighbor to his own opinion, and in the discussion of this question if discussion is considered necessary, let the principle involved be the subject of it — Show by reason and argument the position taken by an adversary upon this question to be untenable, and then a victory is truly gained The public will not be convinced by assertions, neither will those who think, and act differently be dissuaded by abuse We find much difference of opinion upon this subject. Some think that the Seat of Government is permanently and legally located at Salem,—while others think the law invalid Others are confident that all difficulty might have been averted by the Legislature meeting in the first instance at Oregon City, and there passing a new law locating the Seat of Government where they pleased, and others, being equally confident of the validity of the Act, insist that any law made by the Legislature at this place would have been altogether a nullity, inasmuch as it was not the Seat of Government Difficulty in locating the public buildings of a Territory is nothing new, or uncommon, and local feeling and prejudice connected with its location is perhaps unavoidable. But the course adopted by some among us to quiet this feeling, and to have the matter settled with as little trouble and confusion as possible, is indeed a novel one for the accomplishment of these objects. A similar uncertainty with regard to the location of the capitol exists in California, yet judging by the tone of the press when speaking of it, it is not the cause of personal and local divisions, as with us, and while the facts concerning it are given, and the uncertainty connected with it regretted; charges of corruption in office, &c, even if entertained, do not appear If any of our public servants have been guilty of malfeasance in the discharge of their duties, a very simple and effectual remedy is within our reach If a Judge, we have only to prove his corruption to have him impeached If a Legislator, his term of office will soon expire at farthest, and a new election will correct the evil If causes and reasons sufficient for the removal of any of our officers exist, let immediate steps be taken to have it done. Words of bitterness and spiteful denunciation will accomplish nothing.—Other portions of our country though not entirely free from similar troubles do not allow them to interfere with the interests of their country. Many things are found in their midst they could wish otherwise, and a sister town or more distant locality, may receive benefits from different sources which they desired, yet it is not permitted to disturb the tranquility of an entire country, or allowed to interfere with the harmonious exertion and efforts of all to forward the common good We would recommend more moderation connected with the treatment of this subject, and a greater exhibition of willingness to be guided by reason, rather than impulse A few enterprizing immigrants from the eastern states, located in any of our towns, would be of more benefit to it than a dozen capitals, but they will not come as long as, according to accounts, a condition of things bordering upon anarchy exists, and little safety to life and property can be expected All these representations are doing a direct injustice to ourselves, by causing reports to go abroad greatly exaggerated, which will have an unavoidable tendency to prevent many people from seeking a home among us, at least for the present

The condition of things here relative to this question, have already been magnified greatly beyond what a simple, plain statement of the facts will warrant, and we can see no reason why the feeling natural to questions of this character, should be increased, and repeatedly reminded by exaggerated accounts of it

Disappeared and Supposed to be Drowned —George Keller, a young man about twenty-five years of age, from Peoria, Ills, who arrived in this country last fall, is supposed to have been drowned in the Tualitin River, on Wednesday last at or near Moore's mill The last that was seen of him was late in the afternoon of that day, on the opposite side of the river from the mill, near the ferry landing A short time afterwards the boat was discovered rapidly descending the stream with the current, and no person in it He has not been heard of since, and his friends think he must by some accident have fallen overboard, and immediately drowned He was a young man of excellent character, and his loss is a severe affliction to the numerous friends he had made here, during the short period of his sojourn among us

Raft over the Falls and narrow escape of Three Men —A small raft containing about ten thousand feet of choice lumber, from the saw mill of J M Moore, Esq, on the Tualitin river, came over the falls a few days since, and a portion of the lumber was lost When near the mouth of the Tualitin, those engaged in bringing the raft down that stream, narrowly escaped loosing their lives, by the raft striking on a point of rocks, and instantly breaking up, leaving barely time for those upon it to jump ashore. A small boat attached to the raft, together with the coats of the men, a watch belonging to one of them, and forty five dollars in money in the coat pocket of another, were lost along with the lumber

☞ The new bridge over the Yam Hill river at Lafayette, has been carried away, and almost entirely destroyed, by the recent high water One of the abutments is entirely gone, and the other moved from its position, so as to be ruined — We hear of the loss of this structure with much regret, and the citizens of Yam Hill Co. as well as the public generally, will suffer much inconvenience on account of it We are informed that some $1,500 will be lost to the company engaged in its construction Much damage has also been sustained by the farmers along the banks of this river, by the loss of their fences, and injury to crops The river rose about 60 feet above low water mark

The Oregon Monthly Magazine.—The first number of this periodical has just been laid upon our table Its general appearance compares favorably with magazines published in the Atlantic states It contains 32 pages of well selected reading matter, a large portion of which is written by the editor, S J McCormick, Esq., upon subjects of interest, and display both ability and research. This, the pioneer magazine of the Pacific, we hope our citizens will take pride in supporting liberally.

☞ We received a communication last week without date, place or signature, which we *cannot* publish. The matter is not particularly exceptionable, but we admit *no* article without knowing the author's name

☞ Read the letter in to-day's paper from our correspondent in Linn County

### The Umpqua

We take the following extract from a letter received by us from a subscriber; and omitting that portion which is on business, we take the liberty of publishing it, though not intended for publication.

"Two years ago last July, there was but *one* family in the Umpqua. They now believe they are entitled to three counties One year ago last August the *first* vessel entered the Umpqua harbor, there has been since that time three steamers and more than twenty sailing vessels visited it, and yet, all the goods brought in have not amounted to a *tithe* of the demand The heaviest cargoes of provisions are scarce a week in the river before they are on the backs of pack animals on their way to the mines—from which you may infer that nothing is wanting to secure to Umpqua a most prosperous commerce, and an almost complete monopoly of the northern mines but the judicious direction of the proper capital There was an appropriation made last Congress for the erection of a Light House, Buoys and Fog Signals, at the mouth of the Umpqua,"

### Wisconsin Election

From the tables of the returns in this State, found in the Milwaukee Sentinel of Nov 11th, we condense the following report of the result Farwell, (whig), for Governor, ahead so far as heard from 1,741 votes For members of the Assembly 36 whigs are elected, to 15 democrats and 5 free soil Of the Senators just elected 5 are whigs, 3 democrats and 1 free soil Those who held over from last year are 1 whig and 9 democrats—making the present Senate stand, 6 whigs, 1 free soil, and 12 democrats The whigs have elected a majority of the members chosen at this election Speaking of the result the Sentinel says

"We think the actual result cannot vary far from the above table If such be the result, there will be a whig majority on joint ballot, over all others At all events, we think it certain that there will be a majority of Whigs and Free Soilers over the old line "democracy"

A Good Take Off —The Marysville Herald has a correspondent who, writing from "Quartz All Hollow," thus hits of the prevailing humbug of letter writers from the mines After stating that he has struck and followed an extraordinary quartz lead for ten miles, he gives the following sample of test

"We found the quartz to be very friable, and even with our fingers could separate the gold from the rock With a common sheath knife we succeeded, after some little labor, in getting out a block weighing six pounds two ounces, and with only an ordinary coffee mill to grind it, obtained six pounds four ounces of gold!"

An extraordinary coffee mill that! But hear him further

"The contract has been given to responsible parties for putting up a twenty four horse power bellows, and it is calculated sufficient wind may be brought to bear, not only effectually to separate the gold, but to blow the whole affair to the devil, if necessary —Cal. Cour

Yes, give it wind! In the "getting up" of these big tales about "great discoveries of gold," wind is always the principal instrument Keep the "bellows" in operation

Lake Superior Copper Region —The Lake Saperior Journal says, that every acre of cleared land in the copper region around Sault Ste Marie will pay, the first year, the entire expense of clearing and cultivation Miners as a class know little or nothing about farming, and their wants have to be supplied by farmers somewhere. At present these supplies come from Cleveland and Detroit, at a great expense

Col Enos Stone, aged 76 years, who built the first house in Rochester, in 1810, and whose son was the first child born in that town, died on the 23d Oct.

☞ G W Wood, editor of the Fort Wayne Times, has been appointed Register of the Land Office in that place

☞ The troops ordered to reinforce the American army on the Rio Grande, all left New Orleans on the 3d Nov

☞ The Mails from the Atlantic States will leave this city on Saturday next, Jan 17th See advertisement steamer Willamette in another column.

☞ We are under obligations to Newell & Co 's Express for late papers from the States—and to J Ferguson, Esq, for like favors

☞ Owing to the unexpected absence of one of our compositors, we were unable to get our paper out this week at the regular hour

☞ The Willamette is falling rapidly

Correspondence of the Spectator.

### Matters in Linn County---Its Resources, &c.

Linn County, O T, Dec. '51

Messrs Editors —It is one of the happiest arrangements of our nature, that we are apt to suppose our own the best. Under the influence of this feeling your humble correspondent would ask the privilege of giving your readers an occasional sketch of that portion of Oregon which is to him clothed with the charms of home

It would be very lame and commonplace to say that Linn County is a beautiful district of country It would be necessary to suppose it as not a part of Oregon if it were not a beautiful country, for, it is one of the peculiar characteristics of our Territory, that it every where presents a richness and variety of natural scenery, "ever charming—ever new" Indeed, if a person is dissatisfied or displeased with the country, there wo'd be a strong disposition to ascribe such dissatisfaction to blindness, stupidity, or something else as little flattering No one however, is prepared to form a just conception of the whole country who has not seen it all, for every part has some element of beauty or interest peculiar to itself which will well pay for a visit

By the way Messrs Eds have you ever been here to contemplate the enchantments of nature so profusely spread abroad over the verdant plains and majestic mountains Wonder if you could be tempted away from that dusty pile of exchanges, and the music of that creaky machine at the other end of the room, to snuff the pure air of heaven which floats in balmy breezes over this favored land We would advise however, that you now wait till February, when Flora almost literally smothers the verdure of the prairies with the profusion of her charms

It is somewhat difficult to draw the mind away from the poetry of the scene, but we have in this country much also that is substantial, and calculated to please the more cool and calculating, and one of the most substantial evidences of this is found in the fact that we have had a large accession to our population by the last immigration This county has enjoyed a more than usually liberal share of the large accession to our population during the past season From the number of *new stakes* set, and of the improvements in progress, we would not risk much in saying that the number of voting citizens has increased at least one third—perhaps more, since the last election — And what is still more encouraging, is, that these new settlers are of the most steady, industrious and intelligent portion of western agriculturalists These settlers captivated with the fertile soil and luxuriant pasturage of this county, have given it their most enduring endorsement by becoming its permanent occupants

But let none be deterred from seeking a home in this county by the thought that the land is all claimed Far from it — It is perhaps true that the first choice is all taken, but some of the most beautiful prairie lands, and not at inconvenient distances from timber, are yet untouched There are some 800 square miles of arable land in this county, amply sufficient with proper culture to sustain a rural population of 10,000. And we shall be disappointed, and that greatly, if it is not in the end ascertained that within the present limits of Linn County there is a very much greater amount of good land than in any county in the Willamette valley

For the first time since the settlement of the county, our citizens have been roused up with the puffing of the Steamer, as it plows its way up our beautiful river Already things are beginning to assume a commercial tone One of the first effects of this new impulse given to trade is a marked advance in the price of produce Our prices current compare favorably with your city quotations. Unfortunately, however, for the steamboat enterprise, at present nearly all the surplus produce of this county is taken off to feed the *Digger tribe* at Shasta.

Speaking of commerce and produce, it may be interesting to refer to the productive resources of this county And it is so eminently adapted to the production of the great staples—wheat, pork, beef, butter and cheese, that it would perhaps be more correct to say that it excels in all these, rather than in any one

Having introduced our subject we waive other reflections to a more convenient season Linn.

☞ From the conflicting reports upon the subject in the papers from the States, we should think that the next whig candidate for President, would be either Fillmore, Scott, Webster, Clay, or *some other* whig

☞ The following letter, from Robert Newell, Esq, of Champoeg, we were requested by that gentleman to publish in our paper of last week, but we were unable to do so on account of the late hour of its reception. Without entering in any manner into the causes of the difference between Mr. Newell and the Editor of the *Statesman*, or other personal matters between different gentlemen, we very cheerfully give Mr Newell's letter a place in our columns

*To the Editor of the Oregon Statesman*

Sir,—As you have taken the trouble to publish the proceedings of a meeting held at this place on the 25 Dec, and with it your comments, will you, with the same spirit of public kindness, give a copy of this letter room in your paper of this week?

Owing to the non arrival of your paper this week to this place, I have not seen your paper until this evening late, which prevents my dwelling upon your many grave charges at length I will only make a few statements, which I will undertake to prove at any time you desire it In the first place, no part of those resolutions you speak of at the Champoeg meeting, on the 25th Dec, was sent from Oregon City, or from any Federal Officer whatever, but was drawn up by a Farmer of this vicinity They come into the meeting written in pencil, and was copied soon after the adjournment of the meeting—Secondly, no Federal Officer, to my knowledge, ever wrote said resolutions, or sent any word asking us to hold a meeting on that subject or any other The resolutions published were selected from many others offered in the committee, as I was informed I had no objections to the resolutions, thinking the spirit of them only a co operation of all good citizens of the United States, who are bound to obey her laws, and whose duty it is to respect them, and cherish them, in even so humble a capacity This is all the members of that meeting thought they were doing I have no objection to you saying that we were bought up by the Federal Government I for one am always ready to stand by our Union, and God forbid that my name should be enrolled with those who should cry out "Disunion!"

You say that the commissioners hired me at five dollars per day for many months service I never performed. That assertion, Mr Bush, is untrue as the rest of your comments, and I can prove it—but to contradict you flat, in my opinion is only an inducement for you to belch forth from your paper volumes of scurility not worthy the perusal of an enlightened or civilized community

What you have said about the purchase of the property of the commissioners at Champoeg when they were done trading with the Indians, is also untrue

The truth, in my opinion, is, Mr Bush, that you did not nor do now believe what you have written about me in your paper of the 30th of December I think you have done it to forestall public opinion, and taken this unfair course to accomplish your designs As to my politics, if you wished to be just, why did you not say, that I had been appointed Indian Sub Agent by James K Polk, President of the United States, and had been removed by the present administration? Why, if you wished to be fair, did you not inform the public that when Gov Lane come here as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, that I was the only one that come, and went and assisted, in every way I could, as Sub Indian Agent, to assist him in his official duty? He was a Government officer, I thought to serve him was doing my duty, but, according to your doctrine, I should have disowned him, but that course I did not take, but supported him throughout—and at the last call I was up and doing, and at the close of the day our ballot box gave in our precinct one against and 70 or over for Joe Lane

Mr Editor, you certainly must be a Mormon, and are trying to run the Officers of old Uncle Sam out of the country, as Brigham Young has done at the Salt Lake This last assertion, I cannot prove—but we have heard the Mormons have spies in this country, and your course looks as Mormonish as any thing I ever saw In place of trying to unite the people, you are trying to raise disturbance, and the more you see of it, the better you appear to be pleased This unhappy state of our affairs in Oregon, you appear to glory in, and if they were ten times worse no doubt you would be happy, if our seat of government was located, and all moving along quietly and in good order, no doubt you would become dispirited and, feel like a poor broken down Editor of the *Statesman*, who once injured his lungs in haranguing the people to turn out in town and country, to express themselves ready to raise up in arms against the official officers of our country

Now, Mr. Bush, in conclusion, let me here state, that as to the number at the meeting, the reason why one of the officers was put on the committee, or that those resolutions were furnished by any one from a distance, or any one that was not at the meeting, is a fabrication, and wholly untrue, and, as I said before, it can be proven Can any thing make you feel worse than the above? are you not ashamed to be obliged to father such falsehoods? does not your conscience at times dictate to you a better course? what can a man do worse to himself than cause the public to look upon him as one who has no regard for what he says? and how can a man do better than tell the truth and practice it?—which I recommend you to do

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. NEWELL

From the California Courier

Mr George M Lockwood, of Wisconsin, was instantly killed while walking on the pavement in front of Wells' building, by the fall of a brick from the top of the wall, on the morning of the 11th instant.

The question of the State Capital is being talked of, and the friends of Vallejo and San Jose seem alike sanguine In the meantime, it is reported that, before the meeting of the Legislature, the State officers will go back to Vallejo. By way of inducement, the Vallejoites have a grand ball and the San Joseites a hunt, on Christmas

A robbery of $10 500 in gold dust was perpetrated in Marysville on the 8th inst

The building of Messrs Hussey, Bond & Hale, on Rincon Point, fell into the water with a terrible crash on the night of the 11th instant They were filled with valuable goods and the loss is estimated at $100,000.

Robberies are on the increase in this city, and there is no doubt but we are again being infested with a gang of desperadoes, who were driven out by the Vigilance Committee.

The New Englanders of this city, of Sacramento, Nevada and other interior cities are making great preparations to celebrate, in an appropriate manner, the landing of the Pilgrims

Business in this city has been very dull for the past two weeks and there is no prospect of an immediate change.

The news from the interior, is not so flattering as it was a week or two ago when we had a fair prospect of rain The rains which fell had the effect to drive the miners from the rivers to the dry diggings in search of new locations But they have not been sufficient as yet to enable miners to do any thing in the dry diggings The consequence has been a stoppage in river operations to a considerable extent.

Accounts of new discoveries comes in from every direction In the northern part of the State some very valuable quartz has been discovered, indicating that it is confined to no particular locality or section, but is altered in every direction

### A Call for a Presidential Convention

A call for a Presidential Convention, appears in the morning whig papers, which is signed, says the Transcript, by the leading and most distinguished gentlemen in every county in the Commonwealth It is in these words

"The undersigned, believing that the time has arrived when Massachusetts should give a strong concentrated expression of opinion in favor of her distinguished Statesman, and fairly put out his name before the people of the Union as the man, who before all others is best able to preserve and strengthen that Union do hereby invite their fellow citizens, who agree with them in the opinion that

DANIEL WEBSTER

should be the next President of these United States, to meet in Convention at Faneuil Hall, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November next, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may tend to produce this result

And the friends of this movement, in every city and town of the Commonwealth are requested to send delegates to said Convention

Sickness in the West.—The editor of the St Louis Republican, on personal knowledge, says there has not, within the knowledge of the settlers on the Upper Missouri, been such a general prevalence of ague and fever, as during this fall We crossed the Missouri river at old Fort Kearney in Iowa, and from thence down through Missouri to St. Joseph (and the country is populous) we scarcely found a house or family that was not afflicted with the disease, or typhoid fever in some shape or form Whole families who have for years enjoyed uninterrupted health, were prostrated with the disease. The mortality, however, was not great.—Cin Enquirer

☞ The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures, habits that will ameliorate, not destroy, occupations that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful; and death loss terrible.

For the Spectator

## Vesper.

How bright, how beautiful an hour like this,
When all around is loveliness
Hill, valley, wildwood, all to me
Doth seem the home of sweet tranquility
Afar along the tinted western sky,
Bright, shining clouds at anchor lie,
While *Vesper* fair seems glancing through
An open space of azure blue,
Reflecting back in penciled ray
The latest gleam of departing day—
And one by one the stiller train
But half unveiled, their tiny light
Send forth to greet earth's fields again,
Bright gems upon the robe of night,
Those dark advancing banners grey
Blend with the light of fading day—
The scene is one that bids me roam
Far back, along the shadowy past,
Where hope once reared her castles gay
Too frail, too beautiful to last
Again, from groves and far off Isles,
Lit with the light of summer's smiles,
The gentle south wind softly blowing,
Beareth onward as it goes
Incense sweet, from cups o'erflowing,
Hid within the wildwood's rose—
Again I hear loved voices near,
And witching cadence meets my ear,
That to my heart a tale doth tell
In numbers wildly sad, that seem
Soft as the notes of Israfel,
Warbling sweet, when Houri's dream

S P W

## Second Marriages

From the marriage Statistics for 1850 of the city of Boston, we compile the following facts in reference to second marriages

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st marriages | 1,511 | persons. |
| 2d " | 562 | " |
| 3d " | 33 | " |
| 4th " | 7 | " |

We thus see that a little more than *one tenth* of married parties enter into second marriages, but the number of those who marry oftner is very small.

Some may be curious to know what difference there may be among men and women in the *tendency* to second marriages The numbers are—

| | MEN | WOMEN |
|---|---|---|
| 2d marriages | 354 | 219 |
| 3d " | 28 | 5 |
| 4th " | 5 | 1 |

This seems to give men the greatest tendency to often marriages, but is not something due to the difference of *opportunities* in the latter part of life?—Sandusky (O) Mirror

Beds —The editor of the Scientific American says in regard to the kind of beds most suitable for refreshing slumber, there are differences of opinion, some are advocates for soft beds and some for hard The difference between the two is this—the weight of the body on a soft bed presses a larger surface than on a hard bed and consequently more comfort is enjoyed Children should not be allowed to sleep on hard beds and parents err who think that such beds contribute to health, hardening and developing the constitution of children. We have read accounts of a few quilts being good beds for children in the summer, others a corn husk mattress," or a pine board with a piece of woolen laid upon it" The latter kind of bed is a gross violation of the laws for the preservation of health Eminent physicians Dr. Dixon and others, members, state that hard beds have frequently proven injurious to the shape of infants Birds weave their nests for their offspring with the softest down or the most velvety moss — The softness of a bed is not evidence of its being unhealthy, and they have a poor understanding of the laws of nature who think otherwise —New Albany Ledger.

Protected Assassination of Kossuth —The London Times has private advices which inform it that Lord Dudley Stuart had obtained intelligence from Vienna that an attempt to assassinate Kossuth had been made at his landing in Southampton and that two females had left the Austrian capital for the express purpose of making an attempt upon the life of the illustrious fugitive at Southampton.—Great preparations were to be taken by the authorities of Southampton to frustrate the Satanic designs of these fanatic women —Cin Enq

☞ A newspaper, called *El Atlas Cubano*, has been started in the city of Mexico, devoted to advocating Cuban Independence That is much like the philanthropy of *sending clothing to the Hottentots* while beggars in rags are kicked from our own doors If independence could be achieved first for Mexico, then it would do to look over toward Cuba, without encountering the jibes and jeers of Christendom —Ex

Movements of Kossuth — A letter, published in the Norfolk Argus, from an officer on board the Mississippi, at Marseilles, says that Kossuth's movements are uncertain, and that there is still doubt whether he or any of his companions would come to the United States

Cheaper Cheap Postage.— It is announced in the New York Herald that it is the intention of the Hon. Mr Gwinn, Senator from California, to offer a resolution on the first day of the session instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to report a bill reducing the rates of postage on newspapers.

☞ Mrs. Dr Judson and children arrived in Boston by the Canada, with health much improved by their voyage from India

## FROM THE STATES.

ARRIVAL OF THE

# COLUMBIA.

### Thirteen Days Later.

The mails per the Ocean Mail steamer Columbia, reached this city on Saturday evening last We have dates from *New York to the 24th of Nov and from* New Orleans to the 25th. The news is not important. The papers are full of accounts and speculations about the result of the elections in the several States, but the reports are so conflicting that but little reliance can be placed in them. We publish below the returns so far as ascertained with certainty A letter from Kossuth to the Mayor of New York, is published in the Herald of Nov. 15, in which he says he has decided to leave England for N. Y in the steamer which leaves Liverpool on the 7th Nov We make the following extracts from our exchanges

From the New York Tribune, Nov 24th

Major Fitzpatrick has arrived at St Louis, from the Indian Treaty Ground en-route for Washington He is accompanied by a delegation of 13 Chiefs and 2 squaws, representing four tribes—the Sioux, Algonquins, &c

Mr Webster has granted to Mr Brent, the Attorney General of Maryland, the right to appear as senior counsel in the Christiana treason trials at Philadelphia

A man taking a through ticket from the Railway Company at New-Haven, to a place in Connecticut, part of the journey being by stage, had his leg broken by an accident while travelling by stage He brought an action, and recovered $3,400 damages

It is reported that the steamer Montgomery, with 2,500 bales of cotton on board, was recently burned at Hurricane Island, near Vicksburg, Miss The boat and cargo a total loss Two or three lives were lost

Judge Conklin opened the term on the 11th inst in the U S District Court at Buffalo, and was engaged swearing the witnesses in the case of the late Syracuse rioters Hon L Lawrence, U S District Attorney, was to conduct the examination The trial of eleven Irishmen for murder and riot on the railroad was commenced on that day

From Texas, everything wears the aspect of war All's bustle and military maneuvering on the frontiers Wild Cat and his followers follow war as a sort of necessity One day we hear of his joining the Mexican troops, and another of his committing indiscriminate murder on whoever falls in his way.

Gen Persifer F Smith arrived in San Antonio on the 25th He assumed the command of the department upon his arrival at Indianola The General has since left upon a tour of inspection of the military post

The Cliff Copper Mines, Lake Superior, yield a produce unequaled in the world The distinction between these mines and all others is that the yield is of the pure metal Every advancing step only demonstrates more clearly that this lode is not a chance collection, but is in fact increasing in purity as well as quantity as the miners proceed Masses of fifty tons weight of the unalloyed metal are found together There is a shaft upward of 400 feet in depth, and a vein followed several hundred feet at that depth, and throughout the characteristics of the ore are the same

Capt Israel Smith of West Brookfield Mass, ninety seven years old, cast his vote in that town at the recent State election He has not missed voting for a period of over seventy years, and has uniformly voted the whig ticket from the time of his casting his first ballot to the present

The cotton factory of Messrs Head & Daniels, situated at West Medway, Mass was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst —Loss, $15,000 on which there is an insurance for $7,000.

Col H L. Kinney offers to Kossuth and his companions ten thousand acres of land situated on the Nueces River, in Texas, and as fertile as any in the Union

In all the States of New England and some of the Middle Western and Southern States, there will be efforts to pass the Maine Liquor Law.

The Topographical Survey of the Lakes is progressing with spirit

Hon Elijah Miller, father in law of Gov Seward, died at Auburn on the 13th aged about 80 years He was the son of Samuel Miller, a Patriot of the Revolution, and was distinguished for his vigorous intellect and profound ability as a lawyer

Judge Cole, one of the Judges of the U S District Court, died at Paris Me, on the 12th inst

West Indies —Mr Thrasher at Havana, has been tried and found guilty of treason, and sentenced to eight years in the chain gang He is to be sent to Spain. He is still in good spirits, and anticipates a reversal of his sentence Mr Owen the American Consul, was present during the trial, and has been using his endeavors to obtain Mr T.'s release from the Captain General, but his labors were without effect.

Mr Thrasher was editor of a paper published at Havana, and was convicted for alleged unfaithfulness or disloyalty to the government.

Louisiana Election.—New Orleans, Nov. 13, 1851 —Sufficient returns have been received to show that the Legislature has been carried by the Whigs, while the result of the State Ticket is yet doubtful New Orleans, Monday, Nov 17, 1851

In the 4th Congressional District it appears, quite unexpectedly, that Judge Moore, Whig, is elected by a small majority over Morse, Opp, the present incumbent This makes the result 2 whigs and 2 opp —a whig gain of 1 It is also generally thought that Bordelan, Whig, is elected Auditor

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald contradicts the report of the withdrawal of Chevalier Hulsemann The same paper learns that a treaty from the king of the Sandwich Islands has been forwarded to Washington in favor of their annexation to the United States

☞ John S Letcher, Esq, of Rockbridge, Virginia, has been nominated by the delegates of the eleventh district of Virginia, to the late Democratic Convention, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the place of the late Hon. James M'Dowell

New Discoveries of Lead — About ten miles northeast of the Sinsinawa Mound, in Grant County, Wis., an immense bed of lead ore has been found in the bottom of a creek It was not supposed to be a mineral section The farm on which it was found is owned by Messrs Snyder & Turner, of Dubuque —Chicago Dem

Illinois' votes on Banks — So far as the returns had been received in Chicago on Friday Nov 7th, there was about 6000 majority in favor of the General Banking Law —Milwaukee Sentinel

☞ Marble of fine quality has been found in the neighborhood of Santa Cruz —Cal Sunday Dis.

## Interesting from New Mexico

Independence, Mo, Sept 26 —Several members of the Mexican Boundary Commission came in with the mail, which arrived last night from Santa Fe They are charged with despatches for the Secretary of the Interior. The accounts from Santa Fe leave no doubt as to the fact of the election of Major Weightman as delegate to Congress

There is much trouble and annoyance existing in the courts of New Mexico, in consequence of the judges differing very widely in their construction of the laws, and the lawyers are refusing to bring suits until unanimity is restored

It is reported that the Navajo Indians have planted no crops this season, and in carrying out their hostile intentions intend making their strong holds in the mountains

Five of Col Sumner's men have died of thirst before reaching Laguna, and the horses were constantly giving out

Heavy Fraud in the Revenue.—Mr J R Herrick, a large importer of books and stationery, in John Street, New York, has been arrested for passing fraudulent invoices through the Custom House He has made a full confession About $50,000 worth of goods in his store have been seized by the Federal officers

A Bad Smash —The damage done by the Railroad collision in Michigan, on the line between Adrian and Monroe, was estimated at $15,000 the locomotives and cars of both trains which came together being entirely smashed up

Father Mathew preached his farewell sermon in New York on Sunday Since July 4th, 1849, when he began his American mission, he has enrolled over 300,000 names, and since 1837, when he began his labors in the temperance cause, over *six million two hundred thousand* —Phila Ledger

A "Woman's Rights" organ is shortly to be started, to advocate the cause of that class of petticoated philosophers who lately resolved at Worcester, that 'Marriage and the needle are destructive to virtue and independence"

## A CARD

The undersigned take this method of tendering their sincere thanks to all persons, who, by their aid and exertions assisted in saving a portion of their lumber at Linn City and other places, on the 7th inst —thus verifying the old maxim—that, "friends in need, are friends indeed"

MOORE & BARNUM

Tualitin River Mills, Jan 12, 1852

## MARRIED,

In Yamhill County, Nov. 7th, 1851, by the Rev E Geary, Mr Wm Goodrich and Miss Rachel Clark, all of Yamhill

On the 6th inst, by Rev Ezra Fisher, Mr Samuel L. Campbell and Miss Amanda J Matlock, both of Clackamas County

## PACIFIC M S S CO

### THE STEAMER

# "WILLAMETTE."

THIS Steamer, Capt Ayres, will leave Portland for Astoria, on Sunday, Jan 18, at 8 A. M, connecting as usual with the

*STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,*

CAPTAIN LEROY, *For San Francisco,*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cabin fare | $75 |
| Steerage | 10 |

For passage, apply on board.

JOS DURBROW, Jr Agent.

Portland Dec 25th 1851

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES

The regular services of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in the Court-House every other Sunday at 10½ A M, and 4, P M

Sunday School every Sunday at 2 o'clock, P M

St M. Fackler, Rector

## NEWELL & CO'S EXPRESS.

AN EXPRESS will be dispatched daily between

*PORTLAND AND OREGON CITY*

PER STEAMERS WASHINGTON AND EAGLE

Also, from Oregon City and Portland

*SALEM, MARYSVILLE, AND OTHER TOWNS ON THE RIVER,*

By every trip of the steamers Multnomah and Canemah Connecting semi-monthly with the

**Mail Steamer Willamette,**

For California and the Atlantic States

N BROWN, Ag't Portland.

Oregon City, Jan 13, '51—tf

## San Francisco Prices Current.

WHOLESALE

CONDENSED FROM THE "HERALD" OF JAN 5

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Breadstuffs—** | | |
| Chili flour, 200 lb sacks | 10½ | a 10¾ |
| do 100 do | | 5 62 |
| do 50 do | 2 87½ | a 300 |
| Corn meal, in hf bbls | | 5 00 |
| Corn, S. American, | 4 | a 4½ |
| Barley, | 8 | a 8¼ |
| Beans, American, per lb | | 1½ |
| do Chili do | 2 | a 3¼ |
| Oats do | 7½ | a 8 |
| Hay per ton | 35 | a 50 |
| **Building Materials—** | | |
| Bricks com | | a 30 |
| do fire | 65 | a 80 |
| do eng | 28 | a 34 |
| Lime per bbl | 5 00 | a 600 |
| Lumber by cargo, ass'd per M rough | 65 | a 70 |
| Am. planed per M | 120 | a 130 |
| Tongued and groved | 130 | a 150 |
| Plank 3 inch | 70 | a 75 |
| Window frames per p | 2 | a 3 00 |
| Sashes per pair | 2 | a 1 50 |
| Houses, per M ft | | nom |
| **Groceries—** | | |
| Sugar light china | 6 | a 6½ |
| do manilla | | 5½ |
| do brown | 4½ | a 4½ |
| do loaf | 8 | a 9½ |
| Coffee central American per lb | 9 | 10 |
| do rio and java | 9 | a 10 |
| Soap, brown, per lb | 8 | a 9½ |
| Molasses per gal | 15 | a 20 |
| Syrup do | 25 | a 30 |
| Pickles, per dozen qts | 3½ | a 3½ |
| Wine vinegar | 18 | a 20 |
| Cider do | 10 | a 12 |
| **Provisions—** | | |
| Mess beef per bbl | | a 9 50 |
| Prime | 9 | a 9 50 |
| Mess pork per bbl | 10 | a 11 00 |
| Clear per bbl | | a 11 00 |
| Clear hf bbls | 7½ | a 8 00 |
| qr bbls | | a |
| Codfish per lb | 3 | a 4 |
| Mackerel per kit | | 1 50 |
| Hams, prime per lb | 15 | 18 |
| Butter (good) | 37½ | a 50 |
| Lard | 25 | a 30 |
| Cheese in tins per lb | 6 | a 12 |
| Salt, American, | 1½ | a 2 |
| Potatoes, Irish | 3 | a 3½ |
| do sweet | 6 | a 7½ |
| Onions | | a 18 |
| **Fruits—** | | |
| Raisins per box | 1½ | a 2 |
| Dried Chili peaches | 15 | a 20 |
| Dried apples | 4 | a 5 |
| **Paints and Oils—** | | |
| White lead | 7 | a 8 |
| Red do | 7 | a 7½ |
| Whiting | | 2 |
| Chalk, white | | 4 |
| do red | | 10 |
| Sperm oil per gal | 90 | a 1 00 |
| Linseed oil, per gal | 1 25 | a 1 50 |
| **Hardware—** | | |
| Nails, cut, per lb | 5½ | a 6½ |
| Shot, per bag | 5 | a 6 |
| Powder | | 60 |
| Axes, Collins' | | 18 00 |
| **Metals—** | | |
| Bar iron | 3½ | a 4½ |
| Sheet iron, thin | 12 | a 11 |
| Tin plates i c per box | | 23 |
| do i x do | | 28 |
| **Boots—** | | |
| Fine calf light, per doz | 15 | a 48 |
| Common pegged do do | 10 | a 12 |
| Brogans heavy pegged | 6 | a 8 |
| Brogans, kip | 9 | a 10 |
| **Candles—** | | |
| Sperm, per lb | 41 | a 42 |
| Adamantine | 35 | a 37 |
| Mould, | 14 | a 15 |

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold dust | $17 25 a 17 50 |
| Quicksilver | 87½ |
| U S, Ingots | $50 |
| Moffatt & Co's coin | par |
| Baldwin et al | 3 a 5 per ct dis. |
| Doubloons | 16 a 16 50 |
| Sovereigns | 5 00 |
| Twenty franc pieces | 4 00 |
| Custom house | 3 85 |
| Ten guilder pieces | 4 00 |
| Ten Thaler | 8 00 |
| Spanish dollar | 3 a 4 pm |
| Mexican do | 5 a 6 pm |
| Peruvian do | 1 a 2 pm |
| Chilean do | 1 a 2 pm |
| Five Franc pieces | 95 a 1 00 |

## New Line!

HAVING now a line of vessels running between this city and San Francisco, I am able to offer to country merchants and others, goods upon the most liberal terms Also, through my correspondents in San Francisco, will be happy to attend to any mercantile business there Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c, on hand

JAS M BRECK

Portland, Dec 12, 1851 —15tf

## Cooking Stoves!

JUST received per Bark Vesuvius, and for sale by the subscribers

*FIFTY LARGE COOKING STOVES*

of a very superior description Those desirous of obtaining a good serviceable stove for family use, will do well to call and examine the article

ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO.

Oregon City, Dec 23, '51 —w4

### Just Received by Express!

300 YARDS bolting cloth, for sale cheap by GEO. ABERNATHY & CO

Oregon City, Oct 27, '51 —n8tf

## STORE AT CHAMPOEG.

THE undersigned has a very good assortment of Goods & Groceries for the farming community, which he will give in exchang for Wheat, Oats, Hides, Pork, Butter, Chickens, Eggs or Cash Call anyhow and see if you have letters in the Post Office. ROBERT NEWELL

Champoeg, Oct 7th, 1851, n8tf.

## Newell & Co's Express,

### For transportation of Specie, Gold Dust, Freight and Packages

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WE despatch an Express Semi-Monthly per U S Mail Steamer COLUMBIA, which arrives in San Francisco in time to connect with *ADAMS & CO'S* Express, of the 1st and 15th of each month, and by every other STEAMER leaving for San Francisco This is the only Express in Oregon, Stockton, or the Southern mines, connected with the well known Express of Adams & Co to California, the United States and Europe Our arrangements with Freeman & Co's Express in Sacramento City and the Northern mines, afford us every advantage for forwarding, collecting, &c, in that section

Bills of Exchange procured upon all parts of the United States and Europe.

Collections made, Goods purchased, and all the branches of Express business promptly transacted

E W COLT, Stockton

L W NEWELL, *San Francisco*

NATHANIEL BROWN, General Agent for Oregon, at Portland

AGENTS IN OREGON

Oregon City—Abernethy & Clark
Milwaukie—W P Donald
Vancouver—Suttler's Store
St Helens—W. H Tappan
Astoria—Hinsdu & Co

September 2, 1851

## Just Arrived in the River

*DIRECT FROM NEW YORK*

AND for sale by the subscribers at very reasonable prices, a general assortment of goods, embracing among many others, the following articles'

3 complete set of Carpenter's tools,
a large hay press,
boots & shoes of all descriptions,
chain,
FURNITURE—chairs, cotts and mattresses,
crockery,
fire irons,
parlor and cooking stoves,
confectionaries a large assortment,
one sett stone cutters tools complete,
prints and domestics,
ready made clothing,
groceries,
tobacco and cigars,
clover and timothy seeds,
horse shoes and horse shoe nails,
swedish iron, steel and crow bars,
carpeting,
dried apples of the very best quality,
wall paper and bordering,
hats, very superior,
mill saws,

Besides on hand a large suplpy of Syrup and Salt, at low rates

ALLAN, M'KINLAY & CO

Oregon City, Nov 4, '51 —n8tf

## Linn City Hotel

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Oregon Territory that he has opened the above house in Linn City, for the accommodation of the public This house has just been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished throughout The table will be supplied with all the luxuries and substantials the market affords, and he hopes by strict attention to all that may conduce to the comfort of his patrons, to make his house a desirable retreat Excellent stabling connected with the establishment

J B PRICE.

Linn City, Nov 18, 1851—No 11, tf

### Notice to Shipowners & Merchants

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for the disposal of lumber manufactured at Oregon City, Clackamas and Milwaukie, seven miles from Oregon City, the present head of navigation of the Willamette, and will be ready at all times to contract for shipping or sale by the cargo or retail, assorted lumber, square timber shingles, &c, &c

He is also an agent for a line of vessels running between San Francisco, California, and this place Vessels will be loaded with great dispatch, as the cargo can be taken from the wharf shore or rafts

LOT WHITCOMB

Milwaukie, January 8th, 1850

## A STORE AT BUTTEVILL,

EIGHTEEN Miles Above Canemah —The undersigned would most respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just received and keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

*DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES,*

For the farming community, remarkably cheap for cash

*ALSO, WANTED,*

In exchange for Goods 20,000 bushels white wheat, 5000 bushels oats, butter, eggs, barley, rye, &c, &c, for which the highest market price will be paid Call and see, and satisfy yourselves

F X MATHIEU

Butteville, Nov 12, '51 —n11m2

## STEAM PROPELLOR EAGLE

WM IRVING, Master

WILL make daily trips between Oregon City Leaving Portland every morning (sundays excepted) at half-past 8 o'clock, and Oregon City, every afternoon at a quarter past 3 o clock, and continue this arrangement so long as the depth of the water on the rapids will permit

Oregon city, Nov 18, '51 —n11tf

## AT HOME AGAIN!!

THE subscriber having again returned to his old stand at the

## MAIN STREET HOUSE,

would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate all who may call upon him, and *particularly* the Legislators upon their return from Salem!

MOSS

Oregon City, Dec 30, '51

## The Location Question Settled!

## A Bakery at Canemah

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Canemah and vicinity, that he has established a Bakery at the above place, two doors south of Barlow's store, and is now prepared to accommodate families with

*FRESH BREAD,*

Cakes of all kinds, Pies, Crackers, &c, All those who may wish any thing in my line are invited to call Parties supplied with Cakes nuts, and all kinds of ornamental candies and confectionaries at the shortest notice WM J BELL

Dec 30, '51 17tf

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Linn City, O T, on Monday, Dec 15th 1851.

| | |
|---|---|
| John W, Shull, | John Zumalt, 2 |
| Hon S R. Thurston, 2 | T G Robinson |
| Hiram Bond, 2 | Beverly S Allen |

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised

JAS M MOORE, P. M

Dec. 23, '51 —w6.

6000 LBS SUGAR *for sale by* TAYLOR & C

Dayton, June 1, '51-39tf

## NEWELL & CO'S. EXPRESS.

THE undersigned formerly partners in the firm of Todd & Co having purchased the entire interest of Mr. A. H Todd, in said firm, it is thereby dissolved. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the name and firm of Newell & Co

E W COLT

S W. NEWELL.

We shall continue our express as usual, to and from SAN FRANCISCO, and all parts of OREGON TERRITORY Also, to all parts of the Atlantic States, in connection with the house of ADAMS & CO, by whom we are authorised to *receipt for packages* THROUGH TO THE STATES by their express Goods purchased in San Francisco and forwarded to all portions of Oregon. Collections made, and all branches of the express business transacted with dispatch

NEWELL & CO.

Oct. 28, 1851—n8tf

## COLLEGE NOTICE

THE fall quarter of the Oregon City College will commence in the Baptist Meeting House in this City, on Monday the 14th instant, under the tuition of President G C Chandler, late of Franklin College, Ia, and Rev Jas S. Read, a graduate of the same institution. The following are the terms Each quarter will consist of eleven weeks Tuition for Reading and Spelling, $6. For English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and Natural Sciences, $8 For Latin, Greek, and higher branches of mathematics, $10 An additional charge will be made for lessons in Music Half a dollar will be added to each scholar for fuel No scholar will be admitted for less than half a quarter, and all students will be expected to remain till the close of the quarter A pair of new 13 inch globes and part of a new set of Philosophical aparatus, including the air pump, Galvanic Battery, &c, have just been received, and will contribute to faciliate the study in Geography and Natural Philosophy

By order of the Trustees

EZRA FISHER, Chm'n

Oregon City, Oct 4th, 1851

## SADDLERY! SADDLERY!!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, has on hand ready made saddlery, harness and bridles of every description and variety, and is making to order on the best Spanish Trees

*OREGON SADDLES,*

and trimming complete, equipage either in whole or in part His saddles are made on full spanish, half spanish, and every kind of *American* trees. Ladies saddles of extra finish, and a splendid lot of double, single, narrow and broad rein

*BRIDLES*

"fully rigged;" with martingals, etc, saddle bags, whips, holsters, extra covers for saddles, also, harness of all kinds, single and double, heavy and light, and everything that is needed to handle horses in any manner All of the above articles will be sold on more reasonable terms than have yet been sold in this market A K, POST

Oregon City, Oct, 21, '51 —tf

## Please Observe---Notice.

THE subscriber intending to leave shortly for the United States wishes to make settlement and collect outstanding dues With this view he requests all persons who know themselves indebted to him to make immediate settlement, by note or otherwise, and those having claims will present them Persons having business would do well to attend to it forthwith, as his engagements will be such, a short time previous to starting, as to subject him by delay to inconvenience

JOHN McLAUGHLIN

Oregon City, Oct 11, '51.—tf.

## Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED has on hand at his shop opposite Dr McLaughlin's mill, and at the lower end of the road to Canemah, and is constantly manufacturing breaking and other kind of plows, after the most approved patterns in the States, the Peoria Plow, &c

Blacksmithing in all its varieties expeditiously performed and at reasonable rates

AUGUSTUS BECKET.

Oregon City, Oct 11, '51 —tf

### Claim For Sale

AN excellent claim situated about three miles from Oregon City, on the road to Philip Fosters, at the foot of the Cascade Mountains can be had cheap. It is well situated, has a good house upon it, and a never-failing spring near at hand, there are some 12 or 14 acres under fence, 7 or 8 acres of which are broken For further particulars enquire of the Editor of the Spectator.

Oregon City, Oct 21, '51 —tf

## Notice

IS hereby given that the letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Lewis County, on the estate of Mathew Nelson, deceased All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same within the time prescribed by law All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle the same immediately, with me LION A SMITH, Admr

Lewis County, Oct 3, 51 —n8w3

## Commission

I HAVE on hand a quantity of ready made clothing, Hats, Boots, Gloves, &c, which I can sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be bought in Oregon Also, a large lot of Door Locks of various kinds, and of a superior quality, together with a superior lot of Metallic sinks, Foot Scrapers, &c., which I desire to sell to close the consignment S W MOSS

Oregon City, Oct. 28, '51 —w3

## OREGON CITY AND ASTORIA

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET,

# "LOT WHITCOMB,"

J. C AINSWORTH, Master, will leave Oregon City (or foot of the Rapids) every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A M, Milwaukie 8 A M, Portland 9 A M; Vancouver 11 A M, St Helens 1 P M, Cowlitz 3 P M, Oak Point 4 P. M, Cathlamet 5 P M, Returning, will leave Astoria on Tuesdays and Fridays 9 A M

☞ The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down the river on the lowest terms Freight and passage at reduced rates

Oregon City, August 19, 1851—50tf

## Go it while you're young,

FOR when you get old you can't get half as good pine lumber, at double the price, as you can, now, of *Barnum*, at the new mills of J. M Moore & Co, on the Tualty river, at Linn City, where, not only the very best pine, but fir, cedar, cotton-wood, maple, oak, ash, and alder, can be had at all times, or upon the shortest possible notice, at reduced prices

August 19, 1851—50tf,

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

PROVISIONS The undersigned having bought of Wm C Dement his very desirable stock of Groceries and Provisions, offers them to the public on such terms as will give satisfaction. Don't take my word for it, but call and see if it isn't even so G W MURCH.

Oregon City, Nov. 11, '51—tf

## Machine Poetry.

The London correspondent of the Boston Post commences his letter by grinding out the following specimen of Yankee Doodleism

LONDON, September 8, 1851.

"Britannia rules the wave,"
Old Song, now laid on the shelf.

Yankee Doodle came to town
To see the exhibition;
And took his yacht and beat John Bull
With ready expedition.

McCormick's reaper cuts his grain,
Our plows plow up his land, sir,
On shore or sea we have a team,
That beats his four-in hand, sir
His locks were picked by Mr Hobbs—
He opened Chubbs' and Braman's,
He made their faces look as long
As Banvard's Panoramas,
Yankee Doodle came to town, &c

They said our part of Paxton's house,
Looked like our western prairies,
'Twas filled with cotton, corn and trash,
And milk-pails for our dairies,
But would they give a bit more room
Beneath our eagle's streamers,
We then could show some sailing yachts,
And splendid ocean steamers
Yankee Doodle came to town, &c

The Baltic vessel is the craft,
Among our yankee "notions,"
To take the steamers of Cunard,
And tow them oe'r the ocean
And Mr Collins is the boy
To do the work so handy,
And show Brittania does NOT rule
The wave, but Yankee Doodle Dandy.

Oh! Yankee Doodle came to town
To see the exhibition,
He took his yacht and beat John Bull,
With ready expedition
New Song, not sung by Jenny Lind

## Awards at the Great Exhibition

The New York Tribune states that the total value of the articles exhibited at the World's Fair is estimated by competent judges at Five Hundred Millions of Dollars!

The Premiums are all Bronze Medals, of admirable design and workmanship, and of two kinds, the Jury Medal and the Council Medal. Of the latter, 169 have been awarded, and they were given for original Inventions and Discoveries of decided utility and merit Great Britain gets 76, Germany 12, Austria 4, Belgium 2, Tuscany 2, Spain 1, France 56, the United States 5, Russia 3, Switzerland 2, Holland 1, Rome 1, Turkey 1. The five obtained by the citizens of the United States are awarded as follow

To C H. McCormick, Chicago, Illinois, for his *Virginia Reaper*

To David Dick, Meadville, Western Penn, for his *Anti Friction Press*

To Charles Goodyear, New Haven, Conn, for his *India Rubber Fabrics*.

To W. Bond & Son, [illegible] for [illegible]

To [illegible] *Meat Biscuit*

[illegible] were awarded by the Juries to articles of decided merit, about 2,000 are awarded, of which probably 100 fall to the share of the citizens of the United States.

INTERESTING DECISIONS.—A few days ago two decisions were made in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, of New York, which are deserving of attention In one case, a party sues to recover loss, by the burning of his stables, rear of 228, Mulberry street, caused by the carelessness of defendant in going into his own stable adjoining, with an open light, without lantern, and setting it on fire. The jury gave a verdict of $325, the value of the stable destroyed The other case was as follows A Florist in 45th street, sued for damages, caused by injury to his green house, from the blasting of rocks, in regulating the street The defendant is the contractor; but it was contended by his counsel, that it was the Corporation, and not him that should be liable. The court decided otherwise, and the jury gave plaintiff a verdict of $125

SIGN OF DEMOCRACY.—Two of our prominent citizens, one a Whig and the other a Democrat, while passing through J street on election day, conversing upon the affairs of the republic, encountered a fellow staggering from one side of the walk to the other, evidently showing signs of inebriety The Whig offered to bet with the representative of the "unterrified" that the devoted son of Bacchus before them was a Loco The wager was accepted, the question propounded, and the following response returned. "I am (hic) a Whig, gentlemen, thoroughly an out and out Whig—but I've got the (hic) *Democratic* (hic) *symptoms*.—Sacramento Union.

☞ 'What business was your father?' said an imperious Colonel, to a modest looking Lieutenant.

'A tobacconist, sir.'

'What a pity he did not make you one.'

'Possibly, sir; and now allow me to ask you a question?'

'Certainly. What is it?'

'What was your father?'

'A gentleman, sir'

'Well, then, all I have got to say, is, that its a d——d pity he did'nt make you one.'

It is unnecessary to add that the Colonel turned to the right and to the left.

CASS AND SEWARD.—A gentleman just from Michigan, informs us, that when Senator Seward went recently to that State to defend the notorious conspirators, Gen. Cass met him and pleasantly remarked—"Now Mr. Seward, don't preach any of your higher law doctrines here; if you do, I shall preach *noise and con-*[illegible]"—Lou. Jour.

# CLIPPINGS.

☞ It is the opinion of some of the geographers that Cuba, St. Domingo, and other West India Islands were once connected with the main land. The disruption is supposed to have been occasioned by a great catastrophe of nature, long before the commencement of human records. By this hypothesis, the Gulf Stream now rolls along a channel where once the solid earth defied the surges of the ocean, and resisted the torrents rushing down the great rivers Mississippi, Alabama, Tombigbee, Escambia and Apalachicola.

The place of meeting for the ensuing Legislature and the future seat of the State Capital, is still a matter of doubt San Jose and Vallejo are each sanguine of being the favorite But which of the two will be successful, remains, like a great many other things in our State, shrouded in mystery. It is confidently asserted, however, that, in a few days, the State Archives will be removed back to Vallejo.—San Francisco Picayune.

☞ A young gentleman who has just married a little beauty, says she would have been taller, but she is made of such precious materials, that Nature could not afford it. *How full of sugar the honey-moon makes one, don't it?* A year from now he'll be swearing about the house because his "d——d fool of a wife has been cleaning the cook stove with his best shoe-brush.

*The man that now-a-days will write,*
And not prepay his letter—
Is worser than the heathen are
What don't know any better
And if you take a fine tooth comb,
And rake down "all creation"
You couldn't find a meaner man
In this ere mighty nation

☞ Nothing like love and hunger, to drive a man mad or make him happy Next to a feast upon a seventeeth year old pair of sweet lips under grape vines by moonlight, is a foray upon a platter of cold beans after fishing for suckers all day *The one fills* the poetic heart and the other a hungry stomach

☞ The Rutherford, (Tenn) Telegraph says that a man in that place, aged about twenty eight years, who has been deaf and dumb ever since he was four years old, has, under a severe attack of typhoid fever, recovered the use of his faculties, and can now speak and hear

☞ In a violent storm which took place at Raab in Hungary, a globe of fire, about the size of an eighty pound grenade, fell on a house, penetrated the roof, damaged several ceilings, and at last passed thro' a wall It set fire to nothing and did no injury to the individuals present

Love is a sweet contagion, which attacks people with great severity between 18 and 22 Its premonitory symptoms are sighs, ruffle shirts, ringlets, bear's grease, and whiskers It feeds on moon light and flutes, and looks with horror on "biled pork" or baked beans.

☞ An honest old lady in the country, when told of her husband's death exclaimed "Well, I do declare, our troubles never come alone! It ain't a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr Hooper is gone, too, poor man!"

☞ A western man says that on hearing Yankee Doodle performed on an organ in the Crystal Palace, he felt the *Declaration of Independence and a couple of Bunker Hills* rising up in his bosom

☞ A small piece of paper or linen, just moistened with turpentine, and put into the wardrobes or drawers for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preservative against moths

☞ Let us never forget that every station in life is necessary; that each deserves our respect, that not the station itself, but the worthy fulfillment of its duties, does honor to a man

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE — The Pittsburgh Gazette says, the house will contain fifty four Locofoco and forty-six Whig members, and the Senate seventeen Whigs and sixteen Locofocos

☞ A London letter says that the relative merits of Messrs McCormick's and Hussey's reaping machines were tried before a committee, and decided in favor of the latter.

☞ It has been ascertained from close observation, that Judges, Lawyers, Jurors and Sheriffs are exceedingly fond of *butternuts*.

☞ A person being asked why he had given his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was at enmity, answered, —"I did it out of pure revenge"

☞ A son of Erin cautions the public against harboring or trusting his wife Peggy on his accout *as he is not married to her*.

☞ Plato, speaking of passionate persons, says they are like people who stand on their heads, they see everything the wrong way.

☞ Punch, says an astronomer, being asked what the use of an eclipse was, replied—"O, I don't know. It gives the sun time for reflection."

☞ A lad on delivering his milk a few mornings ago, was asked why the milk was so warm? "I don't know," he replied, with much simplicity, "unless they put in *warm* water instead of *cold*."

"SET 'EM UP."—We notice in an Illinois paper, the marriage of Edward C. Pinn, to Miss Mary Pinn. Time will be pretty likely to make *ten pins* out of this couple.

## PROSPECTUS OF A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 15th of Janury, 1852, will be published, THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE

## OREGON MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

**An entertaining Miscellany,**

DEVOTED TO

*Literature, Science, Art, Poetry, Moral Tales, National Biography, Amusing Sketches, Anecdotes, Essays and useful Knowledge.*

IN COMPLIANCE with a usage long established, at the commencement of a new Journal, we lay before the public an outline of the plan upon which this, the pioneer magazine of the Territory, shall be conducted—

In this Territory, the Newspaper Department is amply and adequately furnished, but there is still a *vacuum* which is the object of the proprietors of "*The Oregon Monthly Magazine*," to fill The imperative necessity of establishing an *Entertaining* and *Instructive Journal*, will be readily acknowledged, and as such we venture to offer the present Periodical to the Public

IN RELIGION AND POLITICS it will be *Neutral* —bound to no class, creed, or party,—but its pages shall ever be devoted to the instruction and amusement of the people, and the most strenuous exertions of the projectors shall be used in order to verify our motto, and also to render "*The Oregon Monthly Magazine*"

A FRIEND TO ALL,—TO NONE A FOE

IN LITERATURE a suitable selection will be made from all the Popular Reviews, Magazines and most Eminent Literary productions,—European and American,—which may tend to interest and instruct the reading public

IN NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY will be given a succinct sketch of the most distinguished Americans who have rendered themselves eminent, and their names popular by their patriotism and valor in "the camp, the court, or the field"

IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, it will keep pace with the times, and record everything of interest and importance appertaining thereto

IN POETRY its pages will be graced with *Original Pieces*, together with culled flowers from the boquots of the sweetest and most popular bards

To those who would follow the well-known maxim of Dr Johnson, its pages will prove a welcome visitor, as each number will contain *Comic Sketches, Original Stories, Anecdotes, and Bons Mots*

Each number will consist of *Thirty-two Pages* of Letter-press, printed in a good type, on fine paper, and enclosed in a neat cover

*TERMS*—$5 *a Year, or $3 for Six Months No subscriptions taken for less than Six Months*

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE USUAL RATES

*All Communications, (post paid,) Subscriptions, Books for Review, Advertisements, &c to be Addressed to* S J. M'CORMICK,
*Editor and Publisher,*
*Nov 29–n15tf* *Portland, O T*

## OREGON INSTITUTE.

THE winter term of this institution will commence Monday, Dec 1st, 1851, to continue eleven weeks Rev Mr White has now opened a boarding hall expressly for the pupils of the institute, and parents who reside at a distance, wishing to send children, may feel assured that all pains will be taken by Mr White and family, and by the Principal to ensure their comfort and improvement The institute will continue to furnish a competent and thorough board of instruction, and no other place will afford better or cheaper facilities for obtaining a good education Drawing and needle work will be taught the ensuing quarter, and a lady to teach INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, is expected shortly to arrive from New York N[illegible] and superior apparatus has been received, and lectures free to all the pupils, accompanied with experiments, will be given to the classes in chemistry and natural philosophy

TERMS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tuition in Primary Division, per quarter, | | $4 00 |
| " Academic " | " | $6 00 |
| Board, per week | | $3 50 to $1 00 |

Salem, Nov 22, '51–n12w6

## COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is manufacturing a full assortment of TIN WARE of every description, which he offers as low as can be bought at any other manufactory in the country Also on hand and receiving, *Cooking, Parlor*, and

### OFFICE STOVES

of every kind, among which may be found the celebrated *West Chester Cook Stove*, Kitchen Companion, two boiler *Franklin, Economy* and *Box* Stoves of all sizes

—*ALSO*—

Jobbing, in *Copper, Tin* and *Sheet-Iron*, done at the shortest notice OSCAR J BACKUS
Oregon City, Oct 6, '51—6m

## Proclamation.

HEAD QUARTERS, PACIFIC DIVISION
Benicia, July 9, 1851

WHEREAS, it has been represented that a great portion of the men who were induced to desert from the army of the United States, have expressed a desire to return to the service, it is therefore announced to all deserters from the army in California and Oregon, that a full pardon is extended to them—on condition that they will deliver themselves up at some military post on before the 15th of September next—forfeit all pay and allowances that may have been due them at the date of their desertion, and make good the time lost

By order of Bv't Brig Hitchcock
(signed,) J HOOKER,
Ass't Adj General
July 29, 1851 —47tf

## COLUMBIAN.

CORNER OF FRONT AND WASHINGTON STREETS
PORTLAND, O T

THE undersigned would inform the Public that he has opened a new Hotel, and having had many years' experience as a Hotel keeper, he flatters himself that with the proper facilities within his reach, the COLUMBIAN will be acceptable to all who may desire a *quiet retreat* The table will be supplied with all the luxuries and substantials which the market affords—his bar with the choicest Wines and Liquors The house is furnished throughout with entirely new furniture The Columbian will be found a first-class Hotel, where the comforts and wants of all will be regarded by the subscriber.
ORLANDO McKNIGHT, Proprietor
May 22, '51—37tf

## FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ON THE bank of the river, in the rear of the brick store of Geo Abernathy & Co, may be found at all times a supply of

**Bedsteads,**

of different patterns, Tables, Rocking Cane seat, (an excellent article) and other Chairs
EMERY & CO
Oregon City, Nov 11, '51–m6

## WANTED,

**5000** FIR saw logs, at the Tualatin River mills.
MOORE & BARNUM.
Nov. 11, '51–n8tf

## BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE T ALLAN] [ARCH'D. MCKINLAY
THOMAS LOWE

**ALLAN, M'KINLAY & CO.,**
General Commission Merchants,
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.**
OREGON CITY, O T
[15ly.]

**N. DuBois,**
*CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR*
**And Draughtsman.**
MILWAUKIE, O T
[dec 2, '51–n13tf]

**A. K. POST,**
*MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, BRIDLES & HARNESS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION*
MAIN STREET, ADJOINING THE SPECTATOR OFFICE
Oct 21, '51–ly,

**Law Notice.**

E. HAMILTON will *PRACTICE LAW* in the several Courts of the Territory
☞ Office in Morrison's Building—Main street. ☜
Oregon City, May 1, 1851—36tf

W T MATLOCK,
*ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW*
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Oregon City, Feb. 21, '50–tf

**OCSAR J. BACKUS,**
DEALER IN STOVES, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
☞ Shop opposite the Main Street House ☜
Oregon City, September 16, 1851—2tf

F ARGENTI & CO
BANKERS, draw on
BROWN BROTHERS, & Co New York,
SAMUEL NICHOLSON & Co, New Orleans
BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co, Liverpool, payable in London
OFFICE—Upper corner of Clay street and Portsmouth square, San Francisco, California
Aug 8–23–tf

**A. R. Skidmore,**

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant—Ship master for seamen, and agent for river boats

*SUPERIOR FURNITURE*

constantly on hand, viz Tables, Chairs, and Bedsteads, 100 sets French Bedsteads for sale low
Portland, May 12, '51—37ly

**TALYOR & CO.,**
**Commission & Forwarding Merchants**
DAYTON, O T

COUCH & CO.
*BANKERS,*
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY
October 4, 1849

GABRIEL WINTER B G LATIMER
WINTER & LATIMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Montgomery, between Clay & Washington streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
June 27, 1850–20tf

ABRAHAM SULGER,
*COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT*
PORTLAND, OREGON
REFERENCES
Gen RILEY, U S A, California
Gen P F SMITH, " Oregon
DAVID S BROWN & Co Philadelphia
P H TITUS, New York
ENDICOTT & GREENE, San Francisco
January 24, 1850—tf

GEO P PORTER,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND AGENT
Office back of Brooks & Barlow's store
Oregon City, July 25–tf

GEO ABERNETHY & CO.
*MERCHANTS,*
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY
GEO ABERNETHY, HIRAM CLARK,
JAS R ROBB

A HOOD,
*MERCHANT AND TRADER,*
OREGON CITY
Janury 24, 1850—tf

W. W CHAPMAN,
*ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,*
PORTLAND, OREGON
Portland, March 7, 1850—tf

*THE NEW DEPOT*

WILL offer for sale at Scott's ville, at the head of Tide-water on the Umpqua river, an assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions*, Wagons, Harness, Lumber, Mill Irons, &c, &c on the first of October next
WINCHESTER, PAINE & Co
sept 10, '50–tf

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE OFFICE is now organized and ready to receive applications to incur risks
REUBEN P. BOICE, *Secretary*
THOS G ROBINSON, *Treasurer*
*DIRECTORS*

| | |
|---|---|
| ALVEN T SMITH, | REUBEN P BOICE, |
| CALEB WILKINS, | A J HEMBRE, |
| DORSEY S BAKER, | WM H WILSON, |
| ANDREW R SKIDMORE, | H ST CLAIR |

Portland, May 12, '51—37ly

## Was Found

IN THE Cascade Mountains, some six weeks since, a bundle of papers, consisting of orders and a Cayuse war grant, signed L, Rice The other papers are all signed by Benj Wright The owner can have the same by calling at the Spectator Office and paying for this advertisement
Oregon City, Oct 28, 1851–tf

## Stray Horse.

CAME upon the premises of the subscriber on, the Clackamas, about six miles from Oregon City, on or about the 10th of Nov, an IRON GREY HORSE, of Indian breed, with no marks save a large scar on the left hip He is quite gentle, and evidently belongs to some white person The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away WILLIAM ARTHUR
Clackamas Co, Nov 28, '51–n13t3.

FLOUR for sale by the subscribers at Portland in quantity to suit purchasers, at reduced prices COUCH & CO
aug22–24tf

## Tualatin Academy.

THIS Institution is situated in the town of *Forest Grove*, Tualatin Plains It is now in its infancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send *to this school, may* be assured not only of the healthiness and beauty of the location, the intelligence and morality of the inhabitants, but especially that such teachers will be employed as will make the highest mental and moral improvement of the scholars, their chief object

A spacious and noble Academy building has been erected upon a site, commanding the view of two extensive prairies, with their intervening and encircling forests, and when completed, it will furnish ample accommodations for both departments of the school

Forest Grove is about equidistant from the towns of St Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie, Oregon City, and Lafayette

The Spring Term of the Institution will commence . March 12, 1851

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Summer Term* | " | June 11, " |
| Fall Term | " | Sept 17, " |
| Winter Term | | Decem 10, " |

The Terms will be eleven weeks each Tuition, Primary studies $6—Higher do $8 per term.

Board may be obtained in private families

TEXT BOOKS USED

The Holy Scriptures, Saunder's Series of Readers, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, Saunder's and Webster's Spellers, Worcester's and Webster's Dictionaries, Thompson's Arithmetics, Olney's and Smith's Geographies, Wells' Grammar, Wilson's Histories, Gray's Chemistry, Gale's Philosophy, Bullion's Latin and Greek Classics

By order of the Board
G H ATKINSON, Sec'y
January 16, 1851–11tf

## GREGORY'S

EXPRESS to OREGON, touching at Humboldt, Trinidad, Klamath, Astoria, St Helens, Portland, and Oregon City, by every steamer going North

Also, to HONG KONG, China, touching at the Sandwich Islands, by American clipper built sailing vessels

To the Southern and Western States, by New Orleans direct, and also to the North and Europe, by the semi-monthly steamers

No connection with any other express company, the subscriber having completed the most systematic and extensive express business in existence to and from the following

| OFFICES | | AGENTS |
|---|---|---|
| New York | Messrs | THOMPSON & HITCHCOCK |
| New Orleans | " | E B HIGGINS |
| Liverpool, | " | JOHN W HART |
| Sacramento City | " | G E CLARK |
| Marysvill | " | FRANK RUMRILL |
| Monterey | " | R C WILLIAMS |
| Trinidad | " | GILFORD W LINSLEY. |
| Honolulu, S I | " | MITCHEL & HUTCHINS |
| Panama | " | RAN, RUNNELLS & Co |
| Portland, Oregon | " | RICKERSONS & Co |
| Oregon City do | " | ALLAN, MCKINLAY & Co |
| Astoria, do | " | LEONARD & GREEN |
| Cowlitz, do | " | GEORGE DREW |
| Puget's Sound, do | " | CROSBY & SMITH |
| Milton, do | " | Do do |
| Salem, do | " | WILSON & Co |
| Vancouver, do | " | I B LANDE & Co |

JOSEPH W GREGORY, Proprietor
Office in the Fireproof Banking House, corner of Montgomery and Merchant st, San Francisco

## Clackamas county Female Seminary.

THE second term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept 1st, and continue eleven weeks

The Trustees are happy to inform the public, that teachers of high and varied accomplishments and of long experience have been secured, who will devote themselves to the welfare of the pupils committed to their charge

A large and convenient Seminary building has been erected, and measures taken to secure all necessary apparatus for the school

Oregon City, the location of the Seminary, presents several important advantages It has a well deserved celebrity for healthfulness, being free from the intermittent fevers common to the river towns It is convenient of access, steamboats plying on the Columbia and Willamette rivers below the falls, and those above will meet at this place

TUITION

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Department | $6 00 |
| Higher English Studies | 8,00 |
| Languages, vocal music, and ornamental branches, ... | 12,00 |

No pupil received for less than half a term.
By order of the Board
H CLARK, Secretary
Oregon City, May 6, 1851

## HILLSBOROUGH

NEW GOODS per Schooners Harp and John Davis from Philadelphia, and Barque Francis and Louisa from New York.

Mrs Millers' chewing & Window sash with lights

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoking tobacco | Casimere pants, assorted, |
| Moffats Pills and Bitters, | Paint brushes, |
| Copy and Spelling books, | Soda Powders and |
| Monkey Jackets, | Lozenges, |
| Overalls and socks, | Hay and manure forks, |
| Plaid Jackets, | Hoes, rakes and tools, |
| Women's leather boots, | Flanel shirts & drawers, |

And lots of other useful articles Exchange on any of the States.
ABRAHAM SULGER
March 13, 1851–27tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and SQUARE UP by the first day of February, 1852 Also all persons having claims against me, are required to present them for settlement within the time above mentioned
GEORGE BUSH
Newmarket Plains, Sept 11, 1851 4–3w

NOTICE—My late partner, Charles Hart Smith, having absconded with several thousand dollars belonging to me, and having besides defrauded every other person in this vicinity whom he could, under false pretences, persuade to credit—this is to notify the public that the partnership lately existing *under the name of Simmons & Smith* is hereby dissolved, and all persons are warned nor to trust the said Smith, under any circumstances whatever M T SIMMONS
Olympia, Lewis Co O T Nov 15, '51–n11w3

## DISSOLUTION.

E. W. Colt and S. W Newell, formerly partners in the firm of Todd & Co, *having purchased the entire interest of Mr A H Todd* in said firm it is thereby dissolved The business will be continued by the undersigned under the name and firm of Newell & Co
E W COLT
S W NEWELL

## For Sale

AT the Furniture Room in the rear of the Brick Store, Fifty set of Fanning Mill Irons, together with a good assortment of Household Furniture Also, twenty-five Chain Pumps
Oregon City, August 19, 1851–50tf

## Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioner, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds and any other instruments to be used or recorded in either of the following States, to wit New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, would respectfully offer his services to any who may require them.

To be found at the Spectator Office
C. P CULVER.
Nov. 11, '51–ly.

## American and Foreign Agency.

WASHINGTON, D C

THE undersigned, AARON HAIGHT PALMER of New York, Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, has associated himself with Worthington Garretson Snethen, of New Orleans, also an Attorney and Counsellor of the said Court, and late Solicitor of the General Land Office of the United States, for the transaction of Law and Agency business at Washington, the seat of the Federal Government.

They will *attend to all professional business* in the Supreme Court of the United States, and especially to cases of California land titles coming up on appeal,

To the recovery of every description of claims in law or equity against the United States, before Congress or the Executive Departments, and against foreign Governments, before any board of Commissioners at Washington,

To the settlement of accounts with the State, Treasury, War, Navy, Post Office, and Interior Departments,

To obtain the remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, Post Office, or other laws,

To the investment of funds in United States Stocks, and collecting dividends thereon,

To securing *Letters Patent* for inventions from the United States or from European Governments,

To the disposal of lands in any of the States or Territories of the United States, to European capitalists or immigrants,

To the collection of debts, claims, legacies, and inheritances, either in the United States or any foreign country,

And to the transaction of any business *requiring* the intervention of an Attorney or Counsel

Mr Palmer was director of the NEW YORK AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, which he established in 1830, and which became extensively and advantageously known in all parts of the commercial world He has visited Europe twice on the business of said Agency His second tour was made under the immediate auspices of Messrs N M *Rothschild and Sons of London*, with their special letters in his favor to the different branches of that House, and to their principal correspondents in the chief cities of Europe, on business connected with the negotiation of American Stocks, and he has the advantage, therefore, of being personally known to all the leading foreign bankers and the most eminent gentlemen of the legal profession abroad

*Mr Snethen* has had extensive experience, officially and professionally, in the practice of the Civil Law, the Law Merchant, our Land Laws, and the French, Spanish, and Mexican Laws, affecting land titles in all our acquired territories

Both the undersigned are practically conversant with the principal European languages

All business confined to their Agency shall be promptly and faithfully attended to
AARON HAIGHT PALMER,
WORTHINGTON G SNETHEN

☞ Communications must be addressed, post-paid, to *PALMER & SNETHEN*, American and Foreign Agency, Washington, D. C
Washington, D C, March, 1851—47tf

## SILVER HOUSE

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Oregon Territory, and the public generally, that he has opened the above named house in Oregon City, pleasantly situated on Front Street for the accommodation of the boarding and traveling community and he hopes by strict attention to his table, beds, and whatever may conduce to the comforts of his guests, to merit a liberal share of their patronage

The Silver House has been newly finished and furnished throughout, and the bedding is all entirely new The table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, and not surpassed by any in the Territory, and the proprietor will endeavor to employ the most experienced hands to serve up the same. The Bar will always be found bountifully supplied with the most choice liquors, *and to this* is connected a fine Bowling Saloon, for the enjoyment of the idle hours

Meals or suppers to be always had by calling at the Bar.

Also, good stabling and horses for hire
STEVEN W SILVER, Proprietor
Sept 30, 1851 4-tf

## Commission Business.

THE subscriber will receive orders and purchase all kinds of goods, stores, machinery, &c, on commission, and will ship by vessels direct for Oregon, or via San Francisco, as required All purchases will be insured for the benefit of the consignee, and any fund sent to him will be covered by Insurance, on receiving notice of the same
WILLIAM ATKINSON
New York, Feb 13, 1851–n33tf

REFERENCES—NEW YORK
JOSIAH L HALE, Esq, Atlantic Mutual Ins Co.
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JOHN S TAPPAN, Esq, Union " " "
CALIFORNIA
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## THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL

A NEW VOLUME of this "Journal of health" commences in July, 1851 Subscribers should send in their names at once The Philosophy and Practice of Hydropathy, Physiology, and Anatomy of the Human Body, Dietetics, Physical Education, the Chemistry of Life, and all other matters relating to Life, Health and Happiness, will be given in this Journal We believe that man may prolong his life much beyond the number of years usually attained We propose to show how. Published monthly, at One Dollar a year, in advance Please address all letters, post paid, to
FOWLER & WELLS,
131 Nassau st N. Y

## A New Volume

OF the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL commences July 1, 1851 Now is the time to subscribe Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Magnetism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, profusely illustrated it cannot fail to interest every class of readers Every family, and especially all young men and women, should have a copy It is printed on the first of every month, at One Dollar a year All letters should be post paid, and directed to
*FOWLER & WELLS,*
131 Nassau st. N Y

## Public Notice.

THE undersigned having been duly licensed and authorized to carry on the business of trading with the Wascopan, Columbia river, Dechutes, and Clickatat tribes of Indians in Oregon Territory, all persons not duly licensed to trade with said tribes are hereby duly notified that the laws for the regulation of trade with the Indian tribes in Oregon, will be strictly enforced in the territories of said tribes
NATHAN OLNEY
Dalles, Columbia River, June 3, 1851–41tf

## Lumber for Sale.

JAMES M. MOORE & CO, having at length completed their Mills on Tuality river, are prepared to furnish the best quality of clear Pine, Cedar, Ash, Maple, Alder, Cotton-wood, Balm of Gilead, Hemlock, &c, on the most reasonable terms at the Mill 3 miles from the falls, or at the Ferry landing at Linn City Persons wishing to procure the first quality of lumber, would do well to give us a call.
Linn City, July 10 1851—tf,

Rev. C. Walker

# OREGON SPECTATOR.

D. J. Schnebly, C. P. Culver, } Editors — "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way" — G. D. R. Boyd, Printer. $7 Per Annum, in Advance

Vol. 6. Oregon City, (O. T.,) Tuesday, January 20, 1852. No. 20.

THE OREGON SPECTATOR
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO THE MORAL, SOCIAL AND LITERARY INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON
D J. Schnebly, Proprietor.
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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

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## POETRY.

### Ben Bolt of the Salt Sea Gale

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH,

Don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt,
Sweet Alice, whose hair was so brown,
Who blushed with delight if you gave her a smile,
And trembled with fear at your frown?
In the old church-yard in the valley, Ben Bolt,
In a corner obscure and alone,
They have fitted a slab of the granite so gray,
And Alice lies under the stone

Under the hickory tree, Ben Bolt,
That stood at the foot of the hill,
Together we've lain in the noontide shade,
And listened to Appleton's mill
The mill-wheel has fallen to pieces, Ben Bolt,
The rafters have tumbled all in
And even that day's round the walls as you gaze
Has followed the olden din

Do you mind the cabin of logs, Ben Bolt,
At the edge of the pathless wooded?
And the butten-ball tree with its motley limbs,
That nigh by the doorstep stood?
The cabin is gone, Ben Bolt,
You look for the tree in vain,
And where once the lords of the forest stood
Grow grass and the golden grain

And don't you remember the school, Ben Bolt,
And the master so cruel and grim?
And the shaded nook in the runnin brook,
Where the children went to swim?
Grass grows on the master's grave, Ben Bolt,
The spring of the brook is dry,
And of all the boys who were schoolmates then,
There are only you and I

There is a change in the things I love, Ben Bolt,
There is change from the old to the new,
But I feel in the core of my spirit the truth,
There never was change in you
Twelve months twenty have passed, Ben Bolt,
Since first we were friends, yet I hail
Thy presence a blessing, thy friendship a truth,
Ben Bolt of the salt sea gale

Put to for Change —On Friday morning week, a child accidentally fell from the steamer Maid of Erin, lying at a wharf in Eastport, Maine, and would have been drowned, had not a gentlemen standing by jumped overboard and saved it "Got any change? Got any change?" cried the father of the child after all were safe, bursting among the bystanders, with great anxiety depicted on his countenance, and a three dollar bill in his hand. "Got any change? I want to give this man a dollar for saving the life of my child!"

Mormons —According to the census taken by themselves, there are 18,000 Mormons at the settlement, on Salt Lake. They are engaged in constructing a line of Railroad to the Mountains, 8 miles long for the purpose of transferring materials for their great temple

☞ Miss Fantadling says that the first time she locked arms with a young man, she felt like Hope leaning on her anchor Poetic young maid!

☞ It is said that the difference between eating strawberries and cream and kissing a pretty girl, is so small that it cannot be appreciated

From the Sunday Times

### King Sears and Alexander Hamilton.

BY HENRY A BUCKINGHAM

It was about the hour of noon, on a fine spring day, in the year that the troubles between the mother country and the colonies had commenced, that a party of collegians from King's and Queen's College (now Columbia College) were engaged at a game of base in "the fields"

What is now called the Park was then a space of open waste ground, denominated "the fields," where public meetings were held by the "liberty boys" of the day, and the citizens generally, on public matters, The ground was not then surrounded by any railing, and the spot now covered by the City Hall was occupied by a range of wooden buildings, called the City Almshouse On the left towards Broadway, stood the Bridewell, which building was torn down some fourteen years ago The provost, or jail, was the building, somewhat altered since, now called the Hall of Records

One of the young men, whose turn at the bat had not come round, was standing aloof, his arms folded, and apparently absorbed in deep thought

"Hamilton seems to be contemplative these few days past—what's the matter with him, Morris?" was the remark of one of the younger students to a senior

"Oh! he is turning his attention to politics, and the troubles of the country generally Many of the leading essays which have appeared in the liberty prints are from his pen, and they have been ascribed to the first men of the country"

"Ah! if I am capable of judging, he will yet be one of the first men of the colonies What a fine head is that upon his shoulders! He has not an equal in the college"

"You may well say that, he is all intellect But see what a crowd of horsemen is that coming down the post road—armed, we [illegible] flowing"

Hamilton had turned his eyes towards the approaching body of men, and as they came nearer, he bounded off towards them at full speed, accompanied by all his companions

The band of mounted men numbered some hundred and fifty There was no uniformity in their dress with the exception of a tall feather in each of their hats surmounted by a large black cockade—the symbol of party adopted by the liberty men at the commencement of the revolution Some of them wore linsey-wolsey frocks, others rude hunting shirts, and many looked as if they had just came from the plough, but all of them were armed with sword and musket, and, as a body, they were uncommonly hardy, athletic looking men

At their head rode a man whose locks were somewhat gray, indicating that he had slightly passed his physical prime, but the keen glance of his eye, the compressed lip, and that general expression of fearless courage which are singularly stamped upon the brows of some men, were eminently displayed in the countenance of the leader

As his band swept by the young men down through Nassau street, he touched his hat to them, and loud cries began to arise—"Huzza for King Sears and the liberty boys!"

Isaac Sears had been one of the first merchants of New York for many years prior to the revolution At the commencement of the difficulties he had taken ardent sides with the colonies, and, together with Alexander M'Dougal (afterwards the general) and Marinus Willet, had originated the "liberty boys" of New York—a band of which he had been the prime leader

Sears, from his strong enthusiasm to the American cause, and the power which he exercised over the 'liberty boys' of New York, had acquired the sobriquet of "King Sears"—a term which contained a greater meaning than appeared at the first thought. The real intention was to show from its application that King Sears exercised more authority in New York than King George himself

After the scuffle which occurred on the Battery between a boat's crew of his majesty's ship Asia and some of the "liberty boys," Sears was advised to leave the city, as Governor Tryon had issued orders for his arrest, and the whig leaders thought best he should absent himself, rather than bring matters to a collision before they were more fully ripe Accordingly Sears betook himself to Connecticut, where the authority of King George was no more than a "rope of sand"

The horsemen passed down through Nassau street to Wall Street, which they turned, followed by a vast crowd, among whom were Hamilton and his brother collegians The cause of Sears' invasion was speedily seen.

James Rivington, the editor, publisher, and printer of the Royal Gazette, had taken strong sides against the patriots, and they had threatened several times to tar and feather him, and scatter his type and printing materials into the streets. Towards Sears he had been virulently bitter—so much so, that the latter, in his place of retreat, collected in an hour's notice a band of Connecticut horsemen, and was now on his way to put his threat into execution

Rivington's printing office stood on the south east corner of Wall and Pearl sts, on the same ground occupied a few years ago by the Messrs. Hone & Sons, auctioneers In front of Rivington's office Sears drew up his men, placed his sentinels, and addressed the crowd nearly in these terms

'It has been our misfortune to cherish vipers in the midst of us—vipers who endeavor to poison and break up the brotherly and patriotic feeling that should exist in these colonies This lying scoundrel—this dastard, cowardly Rivington—has promulgated, by means of his types and papers, more rascality in one day than an honest man can refute in a week Although repeatedly warned to stop, he has still continued his abuse, and lies about the cause as rascally as ever For the purpose of suppressing this abuse, we intend to toss his types into the street. Go at it, men—disturb no property but his, and well indeed is it for him that his beggarly carcass has taken itself off"

Cheers were given by the crowd, in rushed the men, accompanied by portions of the mob, and in a few moments the types were broken and scattered in every direction, and the printing press itself was carried down to the foot of Coffee House Slip, broken, and dumped overboard — The Connecticut horsemen deposited considerable quantities of type among their baggage, declaring that it should be melted up into Yankee bullets

Young Hamilton was not an idle spectator. He was sorry to see the law broken, however palliating the cause, and he commenced haranguing the crowd and horsemen from a stoop on the opposite side of the street He told them that though they had justice on their side, yet the laws should be preserved until the general congress had declared them annulled, or the final separation from the mother country had taken place (this was before independence had been declared,) that law-breakers make poor law makers, and the course then pursued might be resorted to in a summary manner upon innocent friends of the country In this strain he addressed them for some time, and was listened to with manifest attention

One of the horsemen, a raw boned yankee, came up to the spot when he concluded, and addressed him thus

"A very good speech, young man, but of what avail to us is the law in the present case? The law is all on one side, and the only way to teach the scoundrel Rivington law, is to make him feel that the people have a summary way of punishment. But surely a young man of your abilities must be on the people's side!"

"God knows I am!" replied Hamilton, earnestly, "and when they are ready to take up arms, I shall be found with them and one of them. Then, but not till then, let us destroy laws."

"Good logic enough, but it is too late now," replied the countryman, "the people are ready, and 'this moment' is the word!"

"Then Heaven bear witness, I am with you!" and the youthful Hamilton disappeared in the crowd, greeted with long and repeated shouts

The contents of Rivington's printing office having now been fully disposed of, Sears called his men together, the bugle men struck up a march, and the whole party left the city as they came, unmolested by any, but loudly cheered by the people. All this took place in the bright glare of noonday

### Part Second.

Spring had passed into early summer The sun of June had come, and with it came Washington and his army The whole city was a perfect camp, and the clamorous sounds of war were heard trumpet tongued throughout the whole thirteen colonies

Although independence had not yet been declared by the Congress at Philadelphia, the people were ripe and ready for it. The hour and the man—Washington—had come Soldiers from the scythe and the plough share had buckled on their swords and shouldered their muskets, and left their native homes, never to return, to fight for that freedom destined only to be enjoyed by their posterity

The preacher left the pulpit for the church militant—the lawyer replaced his Blackstone and Coke upon the shelf, and departed for the tented field—the hammer, the saw, and the anvil of the mechanic were thrown aside, and his muscular arm lifted in their places the iron weapon of war—wives gave their last blessings to their husbands—mothers charged their sons to be faithful and true to the cause—and tears fell from the eyes and prayers from the lips of the WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION as they saw fade in the distance the forms of those they loved, and 'turned within the gates" as they heard afar the last echoes of the receding drum

The scene is again "the fields" where the legend first opened A company of very young men were going through the manual, under the command of quite a youth, dressed as a civilian He evidently understood his duty perfectly

Crossing "the fields" came a tall, handsome man, in a buff and blue uniform, and the cockade upon his hat denoted a General Officer in the continental service He was attended by an aid, and, as he approached the company he watched the drill with close attention.

"Capt Olney," said the officer, "who are these young men?"

"A company of students from the college, sir"

'They go through the exercise uncommonly well Who is their captain?"

'His name I am told, is Hamilton—a young man of no ordinary talent'

"Go and ask him if he will dine with me to morrow I should like to make his acquaintance'

The aid approached the young officer, and at the cessation of the drill observed —'Captain Hamilton, General Green desires me to ask the pleasure of your acquaintance at dinner to morrow at his quarters"

Hamilton heard the request with some surprise, but evidently with pleasure

"Inform General Green that I shall be most proud to avail myself of the honor"

It was at that dinner that Hamilton first met Washington The latter struck with the extraordinary abilities of the young man, tendered him an appointment in his staff, which Hamilton accepted, and thus rose the friendship of these two great men, which continued firm and unshrinking to the grave

Rage of the Austrians Against England and America —A letter dated Venice, September 20, refering to the release of Kossuth, and his embarkation for the United States, says

The Austrians in Venice are very bitter against the English and Americans for this escapade As one demonstration of petty malice on that account, Gorskowski, the Military Governor, notified all foreign consuls, on the 25th that under a decree of the 30th he was resolved vigorously to execute all the laws pertaining to a state of siege, and that all travellers and visitors, who did'nt conform in custom, costumes, conversation and conduct, to those requisitions, however odious, would, without exception, be put in arrest The decree is evidently aimed at Americans and Britons, large numbers of whom wear the forbidden red republican slouched hat, white or brown—the California hat of the United States Is there a government in christendom, except Austria, that would be guilty of such nonsense as the late decree at Venice.

Stop mouse holes with plugs of common hard soap, and you stop their depredations effectually Rats, roaches and ants will not disregard it.

### An Irishman's Letter.

Dublin, Swate Ireland, October the 2

Dear Neffew, — I hevn't sent ye a lether since the last time I wrote ye, because we have moved from our former place of living, I didn't know where a letter would find ye but I now with pleasure take up my pen to inform ye of the death of yer own livin uncle Kilpatrick, who died very suddenly last wake, after a lingerin' illness of sex wakes. The poor man was in violent convulsions the whole time of his illness, lying perfectly quiet all the while, and spachless intirely, talking incoherently and cryin' for water I had no opportunity of informing ye of his death sooner, except I wrote to you by the last post, which went two days before his death, and then you'd had the postage to pay. I'm at a great loss to tell what his death was occasioned by, but I fear it was by his last sicknes. He niver was well in tin days together the whole time of his confinement, but be that as it will, as soon as he had brathed his last, the doctther giv up all hopes of his recovery I needn't tell ye anything about his age, for you well know that in May next he would have bin twenty-five years ould, lakin' tin months, and had he llved till that time, he would have been sax months dead His property is very considerable; devolves upon his next kin, who is dead sometime since, so that I expect it will be equally divided between us, and thin, my dear Larry, ye'll git two thirds of the whole; and you know he had a fine estate, which was sould to pay his debts, and the remainder on the horse race But it was the opinion of all the ladies present that he would have won the race, if the horse he run against hadn't been too fast for him, bad luck to the baste But, poor sowl, he never will ate or drink more; and now, Larry, ye havn't a relashun in the world, except meself and yer two cousins that were kilt in the last war. But I can't dwell on the mournful subject, but will sale this lether with black saling wax, and put on yer uncles coat of arms So I beg you not to brake the sale when you open the lether, and don't open the lether until three or four days after you resave it by that time ye will be prepared for the mournful tidings

Yer old sweetheart, Mary, sends her love to ye, unbeknownst to me. When the bearer of this arrives in Hamilton, ax him for this lether, and if he dosen't know which one it is, tell him its the one that spake so of yer uncle's death, and sealed in black. Your affectionate Aunt,

Judy O'Halligan.

To Larry G'Halligan.

Washington Oct 24

Private letters from London have been received here stating that Mr. R. J Walker had received much encouragement there as to the important object of his visit He went for the purpose of obtaining aid from capitalists in furtherance of the Illinois Central Road, and for which Congress, at the last session, made a grant of lands — about twenty seven hundred thousand acres—on which security as well as that of the State, he proposes to raise funds to prosecute the work

The State of Illinois furnishes a remarkable exemplification of the progress of this country towards wealth, population prosperity and power It is in the recollection of all that her bonds were at one time selling in market for sixteen cents on the dollar A new Constitution was adopted, which established the credit of the State by providing that two mills on the taxable property of the State should be annually levied and collected, and appropriated to the purpose of extinguishing the public debt The state funds rose, and last year were at forty per cent, and since they have risen to seventy dollars on a hundred Illinois will unquestionably become one of the most populous, as it is one of the most fertile States in the Union —Cor N Y Jour Com

A Jewish Divorce.—A Jewish divorce was granted in this city a few days ago It is the first case that has occurred here during thirteen years The applicant was the husband The mode of untying the knot is simple The aggrieved party lays the case before the chief Rabbi, who selects two other Rabbis, and the three hear the statement, call witnesses, and, if satisfied that there are grounds for a divorce, give to the suitor a writing of twelve lines—no more nor less—on parchment. This is signed by witnesses, who also see that this party delivers it to the party criminated When this has been done the separation is complete though the parties can be remarried if they wish, but if the wife, for instance should marry another man, and he should die, the former husband cannot again marry her The woman in this case is not a Jewess by birth or education She was connected with no church. Shortly after her marriage she appealed most earnestly to the Rabbi here to be admitted to the Jewish faith. After considerable opposition her wish was granted. This is very rare, and only one other instance has occurred, so far as we can learn —Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer of October 6.

An editor down south, who served four days on a jury, says he's so full of the law that it is hard to keep him from cheating somebody.

### Ventilation.

Mrs Swisshelm has a way peculiarly her own, of pressing a subject upon the attention of her readers. Here is what she says about ventilation. If it does not set people to thinking about the matter, no further efforts need be made.—Cal Sunday Dispatch.

"People are beginning to ventilate public halls, so that one can sometimes hear a lecture without being obliged to inhale other people's cast off breath, with its foul gases, but churches generally hold close communion, and with most brotherly pertinacity the same mouthful of air is breathed by the whole congregation. Sister Brown throws it out of her lungs with a few seeds of consumption in it, and then brother Jones takes it into his chest, and gives it back with a tobacco flavor, and so on round, each one supplying from his or her store house some animal matter to make the precious little morsel of breath, shut up within the four walls good and thick for family consumption. If their minds do not become assimilated by a communion of faith their bodies might by the general union and communion, and mixing up of the gases and vapors of the mortal part. People who would not eat out of the same dish with another, or sip with the same spoon, think nothing of taking into their lungs, and incorporating with their blood the particles of foul matter which has passed off from the other's system We would much rather submit to an indiscriminate use of tooth brushes than of breath It would not appear half so disgusting to put another person's tooth brush into one's mouth as it would be to take his cast out breath into one's lungs, and in a crowded church without great care in ventilating, this process is regularly going on, and so we just regularly go off."

Electioneering in Ohio —A correspondent of the "Western Emporium," who was busy electioneering for his friends during the late election in Ohio, gives the following account of the result of his efforts. We fancy there are many in this city about this time, who will deeply sympathise in his misfortunes:

"Politics run close in this country, and it essential to have every man at the polls. It is the rule with both parties, on election day, to have buggies in readiness to bring in the cripples, the lazy, and those who can be persuaded to vote any way We call 'em 'floats" Well, I knew one of this latter class, who lived about five miles from town, over one of the worst roads between this and Tophet. At 12 o'clock he had not made his appearance, and knowing the importance of one vote, I determined to haul him in I procured a buggy, started on my perilous journey, commended myself to Providence, and—smoked my cigar! Well I arrived safe, found my "friend and pitcher" at home working like a Turk" I began by praising his horses, his wagon, barn, and farm generally. I thought he had a lot of promising boys, his girls were pretty, and what was nicer, they were possessed of good manners—in a word they had been raised right! I had struck the right chord, and was getting along well. Further, he was very much tickled with the prospect of riding in a buggy having never enjoyed the luxury during his "natural life" Before he set his stogas in the aforsaid buggy, however, I made him promise to vote the democratic ticket, (the men composing it being my personal friends, and the best fellows in the world. I was working for them, not party) Well, we jogged along while I endeavored to amuse him, and enlighten him with a story of the virtues and abilities of the candidates. The break neck chuck-holes and narrow defiles of our dangerous journey being over, we hauled up in town before the hotel, where the voting was being "did up" Not having much confidence in my man, and fearing some whig would catch him, I determined not to lose sight of him drove my horse to the sign post, the old 'un got out, and while I was hitching my nag—only the work of a moment—some cleaver scamp gave him a whig ticket, and I had the pleasure (!) of reaching his side just as he voted it!

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania — The Judges recently elected for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, assembled at Harrisburg on the 14th inst. to draw for their terms Jeremiah S. Black drew the three years term, and is hence the Chief Justice for that term. Ellis Lewis drew six years, and will follow Judge Black, as Chief Justice J. B. Gibson drew nine years, and will succeed Judge Lewis as Chief Justice, and so on, until each one serves three years as Chief Justice. Walter H Lowrie drew twelve years, and Richard S. Coulter drew the full term of fifteen years. The first election to fill a vacancy, created by law, will be that of Judge Black, and will serve fifteen years, and [illegible] will be in the [illegible] as they [illegible]

# Oregon Spectator.

OREGON CITY

Tuesday, January 20, 1852

C. P. Culver, Associate Editor


☞ The *Oregonian* seems uneasy as to our course, and inquires "where is the senior?" It seems to us there can be but one object in view, viz to injure us in the estimation of the public, by his uncalled for allusions But it is only such recklessness as is characteristic of the man we are told by some It illy becomes a gentleman, to say the least, to thus demean himself towards one whom he had the best reasons to believe was a co laborer in principle, if not in practice Our position has been an independent one, and maintained because we thought we could the better subserve the true interests of the country, and no one has questioned our motives for so doing. We should think it incumbent upon us to make an apology to the public if we had exposed our "*fifth rib*" as he has done—and pointed out the spot to the enemy and invited them to the place where, they could effectually strike us Although we thought him guilty of the greatest indiscretion, we never thought it our business to call in question the policy that dictated his course, or make a public lament over the fact that he has frequently suffered his zeal to get the upper hand of his judgment. We do not think it our duty to assume the office of the Judiciary in the vexed matter that has so much engaged the public mind for the past three months They are all more learned in the law than ourself, consequently we think them able to settle it without our assistance or interference. SENIOR

☞ We publish to day a letter from a correspondent in the Rogue River country containing an account of an attempt by a white man to incite the Indians of that section to acts of hostility against the miners It is a fact long known to us, that such monsters in the shape of humanity were in that section, endeavoring by all kinds of means to accomplish their various diabolical designs—and we have felt the necessity of some steps being taken to arrest them in their criminal career. The appointment of Hon. A. A Skinner, as Indian Agent in that quarter, was an excellent one, and everything to preserve peace there, will be done by him which it is possible for any man to do in his circumstances The prompt and efficient measures taken by him in this case, to bring the accused to trial, are eminently worthy of commendation But if by any means a serious outbreak should occur, it would be utterly impossible for him to suppress it with the feeble means within his reach. These facts will undoubtedly be properly represented by our delegate to Congress, and it is to be hoped that his efforts to have a military force permanently stationed in that section may prove successful

THE J. P. FLINT.—This steamer made her first appearance at our landing on Tuesday last. She is a fine boat, and we understand will run regularly between this city and Portland. If her present power proves insufficient to bring her over the rapids, it is the intention of the proprietors to place another engine in her, and thus give her power enough to ascend them at any time. Captain Van Bergen is a gentlemanly, obliging Captain, and an enterprising citizen. We wish him success in his undertaking

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of Thomas McF. Patton, Attorney, &c, in to-day's paper. This gentleman has recently located permanently at Salem, Marion County, where he intends devoting his attention to the practice of his profession. We understand that he will attend promptly to the making of collections as well as the general practice of law. This gentleman's known integrity and capacity will undoubtedly secure for him the confidence of the public. See advertisement.

### Negligence Somewhere

We received a letter from Olympia on Saturday, Jan. 11th, which was mailed at that place on the 9th of December last Only 33 days on the way. Like instances are occurring in our correspondence frequently, and the reasons are to us altogether unaccountable.

[illegible]outh was to sail from England [illegible]th Nov., in the

### California Legislature

We learn by the Alta California, of Jan. 3d, 1852, that the members of the Legislature had decided by a vote taken in San Francisco, to assemble at Vallejo They were to meet at that place on the 5th of the present month At the meeting of the members in San Francisco, it appears by the report of the proceedings, that the vote on the question as to the adoption of a resolution in favor of meeting at Vallejo, stood as follows Ayes, 9 members of the Senate, and 19 of the House, Noes, 4 members of the Senate, and 9 of the House A letter was read to the meeting, from the Attorney General, I A McDougall, upon the subject in which he expresses his opinion, "that Vallejo since the last session of the Legislature, has been and now is the seat of government, as established by law, and must continue so not only until a breach by Vallejo, but until such breach is declared and the contract voided by the State, or until some other act of legislation to remove it"

JAILS.—In most new countries almost the first thing that has to be erected after the country begins to grow and increase rapidly in population, is a strong hold of some sort, for the confinement of the vicious and disorderly who may come among them Now Oregon numbers some 17,000 inhabitants, and if the Shasta mines prove to be in this Territory, then about 27,000, and if there is the first Jail in the country, or any place for the confinement of criminals, that would hold a man twenty-four hours, with a pen knife in his possession and a chance to use it, we have yet to see or hear of it. If we were writing to merely build up a temporary reputation for the country without looking to its future, welfare, we would stop here; and let our readers draw their conclusions from the above—that we of course would have jails if we needed them—and there being none, of course we were a very orderly people, &c And we would be very particular to omit stating the fact, that horse thieves, and all other kinds of thieves, were constantly prowling about over the country for the want of a place to shut them up—and that our citizens although sensible of the want of buildings for this purpose, continually neglected to provide for their erection

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the card of *Mr. Newell in to-day's paper, giving* notice of his intention to organise a Singing School, *on Saturday afternoon next, at the Congregational* Church in this city, for the purpose of instructing the youth of both sexes in this art,—also, in the evening of the same day, Mr Newell will attend at the same place to organize an adult class for the same purpose It is to be hoped that the citizens of the city will manifest sufficient interest in the matter to induce Mr Newell to remain with us Although our duties on Friday of last week prevented our being present, we understand in the examination at the somnary that day, his class showed the most marked proficiency in this acquirement, and resulted much to the satisfaction of all Attend

The Washington Telegraph says.

An order has been issued by the British Admiralty, instructing a number of their naval vessels to cruise along the Southern coast of the United States, and to capture all American vessels which they have reason to believe are destined to Cuba with hostile intentions.

Perhaps old England had better insist upon this measure, and claim it as another *right*, and get whipped again as she did a few years since, when contending for the right of search

AGROUND.—The Steamer Willamette got hard aground a few day since, while attempting to get the bark Mary Melville, off from a bar in the river, about 3 miles above Portland We understand that arrangements will be made by placing buoys under her guards, to have her relieved upon the first rise of the river

SPRINGFIELD AND ALTON RAILROAD.—We learn by the St. Louis Republican, that the means have been raised to finish this road, and the work put under contract, to be finished without unnecessary delay

☞ The body of GEO. KELLER, who was drowned in the Tualitin river a short time since, was found in that stream on Sunday last, near the saw mill belonging to Mr. J. M Moore

His funeral sermon was preached yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Doane, of this city.

☞ We are under obligations to the 'Gen. Warren' from San Francisco, for a file of late California papers Captain Murray, of the Washington, will accept our thanks for their delivery.

☞ The Legislature at Salem, adjourns to morrow.

☞ Weather warm and wet—streams falling slowly—business on the river Humbug

Correspondence of the Spectator.

### Affairs in Sacramento city--Trade---Mining, &c.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Jan 1, 1852.

EDITORS SPECTATOR.—I promised you a line from San Francisco, which never reached you, because never written My apology is a want of time, for your humble correspondent instead of going on to the States to embrace his wife, hath very lately made up his mind to embrace the vocation of a California miner

Sacramento has made some advances towards civilization and morality, in the last 12 months, apparent to the most superficial observer Instead of half a score of well attended and flourishing gaming establishments, which twelve months ago graced the side walks of J st, there are now but two,—meagerly patronized, and rapidly declining. Five neat and well attended churches, have opened business in the city, two schools are in successful operation, the police reports no longer contain that matter of interest for the reading public, which a full criminal calendar in past times began, business has been systematized, and although the merchants branch does not yield the enormous profit of trade realized in '49 and '50, there is a greater degree of health and prosperity in every department of commerce There has been, however, but little added to the size and population of Sac city since the fall of '50 Other towns, higher up the river, have divided spoils with her, and Marysville now commands the entire trade of Feather river, and many districts of the Yuba, while Colusa, 100 miles farther up the Sacramento, is the depot for nearly all the supplies consumed in the extensive mining region of Salmon river, Reading's springs, &c, &c Much teaming, however, is still carried on between this place and the Macosma, the Mokolumni, the three forks of the American and Nevada city The dry diggings about Placerville, which have not been fairly tested for want of water, since the winter of '49 and '50, are now being worked by thousands, with very general success The manner of operating is by Cryoteing, and really these indefatigable bipeds have improved very much upon the habitations of their barking predecessors In many places about Hangtown, entire hills have been disemboweled, and the population of a town or district is industriously at work, two or three hundred feet under ground In those districts where Cayoteing is profitable the dirt is necessarily very rich, and some large piles pay as high as ¾ of a dollar to a bucket The rains which have been falling thick and fast during the past fortnight, have profited no one so much as the Cayote miner, and if the weather sho'd continue wet until the first of March, millions of dollars will be added to the golden currency of the world, that hitherto slept quietly under the hills about Hangtown and Nevada

A railroad from this place to Nevada is now being discussed by the knowing ones, and it would not be wonderful if such a scheme was realized, or at least commenced during the next summer The population in and around Nevada has been estimated at from 30 to 50,000, 9 out of 10 being miners, dependent upon Sacramento city for supplies Now, these miners make an average of $3 per day, and in summer when the roads are good, their necessary expenses are trifling and scarcely felt, but at this time, the roads are so heavy that more than 200 per cent has been put upon every article absolutely necessary to the miners A railroad would secure a uniformity of prices winter and summer, and could be built for one half the money thus wasted in a single season

At San Francisco capitalists have planned a railroad from the bay city to San Jose, the route you will see by your late California papers is surveyed, and its cost estimated, the general opinion is in favor of its immediate construction,

The Legislature of this State is in pretty much such a quandary as the same body in your territory—not knowing exactly where to meet The Gov says at San Jose—some of the members at Vallejo—others at San Francisco, whilst a few entertain hopes that Sacramento city may be favored with its august presence The Seat of Government was voted by the people at Vallejo, but the buildings to be constructed, were to be of certain qualities and dimensions, which it seems they are not, and this is the avowed cause of the difficulty.

Christmas festivities, (God save the mark!) are over—and the new year comes in with a frowning face and watery eye The time honored ceremonies, and hallowed associations connected with these holydays in the old States, and all other Christian lands, are wanting here. No merry faced children approach with open hand and a happy—"Christmas gift" greeting your ear No private dinners, served up in extra sumptuous style, invite the hungry beggar to eat, for once at least during the year, his fill. No newspapers, of huge dimensions and gingerbread phiz, stuffed with humorous stories and spiced with epigrams, are handed round the fire side from the old man to the old woman, from the old woman to Betty, and from Betty to little Johnny, who cuts out the nice pictures and pastes them against the wall,—no merry sleigh bells jingle, no skaters cutting dido's on the ice No egg nog foams here; it would be worse than sacrilege, thus to waste the fruits of the poultry yard But instead, we have mud in the streets about a foot deep, where dray and cart horses flounce and flounder from morning till night. Stories, not printed but daily recited, of lucky hombres making piles of ore—of grizzlys and bulls and bull fights in the mining towns. Hot whisky punch and gin coctail, brandy sling, and London ale, bad colds, a horse race out of town, in mud a foot deep at $2000 a side, with other unmentionables, no where else to be found but in California, or some other land where gold and its pursuit is the *one* idea of society More anon

*Respectfully yours,*

S. S

From the N Y Tribune

FORTY TWO CHILDREN KILLED IN NEW YORK.—Shortly after 2 o'clock on Thursday, the 20th inst, the City was agitated by the report of a most dreadful catastrophe at Ward School No 26, in Greenwich avenue, near Jefferson Market

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The cause of the first alarm was as follows Miss Abby Harrison, Principal of the Female Department had been slightly indisposed for a few days, but considered herself quite able to attend to her arduous duties At 2½ o'clock, while she was hearing the recitations of a large class, she was attacked with a momentary paralysis of the tongue, she tried to speak, but only made an unintelligible noise in her effort to speak her face was drawn into disagreeable contortions, and the children in the class where she was teaching immediately became alarmed, and made a loud screech, which attracted the whole school A rush was immediately made by the children of the department to the doors and they commenced to descend the circular stone steps at a rapid rate. The cry of fire was now raised, and Miss Whitney, the Principal of the Primary School, which was on the second floor, opened the door to see what was the matter, she was immediately forced down to the bottom of the steps by the rush of the children, and had scarcely been there two seconds before the railing by the side of the steps began to give way

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After Miss Whitney had been forced from the Primary School, the children took the alarm and forced their way from the school rooms Now a scene of the most horrible description presented itself The railing having given way commencing at the upright post at the bottom of the staircase, the force which came against it made it break from its fastenings from step to step, until the whole length was broken near half way up the staircase The pressure from behind still forced the children forward, and they began to fall down the pit between the circular stone steps Many of them struck their heads against the rough corners of the steps as they fell and in about two minutes, the children were lying at the bottom one on top of the other, to the hight of from twelve to fourteen feet, in one confused mass

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About 40 were taken out quite dead and one or two others died immediately after being released The bodies were taken to the Police Station and the news spread like wild fire throughout the whole neighborhood Thousands of persons rushed to the spot, and mothers and fathers, frantic with grief, ran wildly from place to place, to find their children One poor women went into the Station house and found two of her children dead, and her cries and lamentations were the most piteous that human ears have ever listened to One after another came to the Police Station, and found the bodies of their dead children, and by about 7 o'clock, 38 of them were recognized and taken to the houses of their disconsolate parents, and shortly after, the other four were also conveyed away, *making the whole number* killed 42!

NEW ORLEANS, November 3

We have later news from Mexico. The insurgents, on the 30th, gained possession of the greater portion of Matamoras, but Gen Avalos still held out on the Plaza, with eight pieces of artillery Gen Avalos was wounded

The loss of the Mexicans was 150 killed and wounded, among whom was Gen Avalos The loss of the insurgents was three killed and fifteen wounded—among the latter were Capt. Ford and Wardwell the American Consul Mr Longstreet, an American Merchant, was killed

A great fire occurred in the Matamoras Custom House, all the contents were burned, and several warehouses destroyed.

Dates from the city of Mexico are to the 16th ult The British Minister had an official interview with Arista, and demanded a final answer to Lord Palmerston's dispatch. It is reported that unless a satisfactory answer be soon given, the British would blockade the Mexican ports

ILLINOIS.—The Banking Bill has been approved.

Correspondence of the Spectator

*Letter from the Rogue River country—Treachery of a White Man—Attempt by him to induce the Indians to Massacre the Miners!—Full Particulars.*

INDIAN AGENCY, Stewart's Creek, Dec 28, '51

MESSRS EDITORS,—We arrived here on the 15th November—found the Indians perfectly friendly—and they remained so until the 20th December The Agent received an express from the falls, (where some 12 or 15 miners were at work, it is also the residence of the 2d Shasta chief, Sam,) notifying him of approaching hostilities on the part of the Shasta Indians He repaired to the spot immediately, and ascertained that Worthington Bill, a most consummate scoundrel was the cause of the difficulty This Bills and his father had taken claims at the falls, some five or six weeks subsequent to our arrival They entered into an agreement with the Indians for a tract of land, which contains some five or six sections The Indians, on their part, were to prohibit the whites from settling on it, and when they sold their lands to government they were to make a reservation of that particular tract, for the two Bills's especial benefit They were to build Sam (the Chief) a house, and give them various *relas* Young Bill has legally married a niece of the chief's, according to the Shasta method—notwithstanding, I have been informed, that he has a wife and three or four children in the States They have done everything to ingratiate themselves into the good will of the Indians

Sam the chief, informed the Agent, that Bills told him the miners were going to shoot him, through a certain crack in his house, which Bills showed him Bills did not deny the assertion Sam also stated that he wanted him to commence at Illinois, which is the farthest down the river and exterminate all the whites, except the Agent In the mean time, Bills sent his squaw to the table rock, distant five or six miles, to notify the Indians there that the miners would kill Sam They sent an Indian immediately down the river 13 miles where two of the subordinate chiefs resided, (Sam's and Joe's brothers) They came immediately to the bar, and asked the miners if they had killed Sam their brother—whereupon, an explanation took place, which seemed to satisfy both parties Sam stated afterwards that if it had not been for his two brothers coming up, he would have attacked the whites that night Bills, in the meantime, remarked to the miners, damn him (meaning Sam) "why don't you shoot him" During the night the miners stood guard Bills retired in the same room, and requested the guard to wake him when the Indians made the attack—that he wished to tell the Indians that he had nothing to do with the difficulty The Agent arrested him, and brought him to the agency, knowing that it was only a bailable offence, he did not think it expedient to enforce the rigorous treatment of a criminal Bills, on some pretext, went out, and immediately fled On the same night we searched diligently for him, but it was all of no avail As there is no military force here, and not more than 10 whites, scattered over as many miles, the agent thought it expedient to offer a reward which would induce the Indians to bring him in The price was agreed upon and the Indians succeeded in capturing him that evening, which was the 24th ult The express reached him at 12, p. m, informing him of the facts He started immediately for the chief's residence, where he received the prisoner He gave Mr Dean charge of him the gentleman that takes him to the valley

Old Mr Bills is the man that Dryer advertised last spring as having left without paying for his advertisement in and subscription to, his paper

The old man left about the 15th ult for the Willammett valley He borrowed two or three horses from the miners, and has not been heard of since It is the opinion of the citizens that he (the old man) laid the plan to exterminate all the whites, and that Worthington, his son, was to carry it out during his absence, and they were to have the Indians rob all the pack trains, and they would reap the rewards of the booty arising therefrom.

It is difficult for you in the valley, to appreciate the anxiety we feel, when we find such scoundrels as this man has shown himself to be, lurking in our midst. Our situations, and occupations necessarily expose us in many ways, when the Indians, although of themselves friendly enough, can, if led on by villanous whites, not only steal our property, but take our lives without the shadow of hope on our part, of being able to discover them in time to save ourselves, or that friends can ever learn with certainty what has become of those missing There is no limit to the mischief such murderous villians can accomplish, and when caught, the utmost rigor of the law should in every case, upon conviction, be enforced against them. Yours, ROBT PAINTER.

Correspondence of the Spectator.

CALIFORNIA, Humboldt Bay, Trinity County, Jan 12, '52

EDITORS SPECTATOR.—I would be pleased to insert in your columns a detailed account of the coast country in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay I presume you have had a description given of this country by men who perhaps have no knowledge of its locality from personal observation, for this reason, I take the liberty of writing a few lines for the public eye in regard to this portion of California I being one of the first party of eight men who spent four months and ten days in the rain and snow, in the fall and winter of forty nine, in exploring this then unknown region, searching for a bay known then as Trinidad Bay, and becoming well acquainted with the local situation of the coast country for a distance of seventy miles, also the extent of tillable land immediately on the coast in this section, hope I may be prepared to establish that degree of confidence under which I should be pleased to write—and that too which is required to do away the prejudice that may exist in regard to this new country.

I shall not attempt, however, to relate the full history of our expedition in this letter. I shall confine myself in my statements at this time, to that portion of the country which is situated between the Klameth river on the north, Yew river on the south, and the coast range of mountains on the east As I wish to represent the agricultural resources, I will refer you to Eel river and its valleys. It is two hundred and thirty miles in length and empties into the ocean just south of Humboldt Bay, in Lat 39 deg 45m north This river is 300 yards in width, and on either side there are beautiful valleys, from five to eight miles wide, of open prairie land, covered with grass such as red clover, white and sweet grass of the best quality, which is green ten months in the year These valleys have the appearance of an old settled place—they are well watered—there is wood timber in the vicinity of these valleys in of an uncommon growth In several instances, I examined trees that measured from ten to twelve feet in diameter, and according to the best calculation available for the measurement of timber two hundred feet high There is a tract of fine prairie land, of several thousand acres, situated between the south end of Humboldt Bay and Eel River, of the best quality, well watered and a plenty of excellent timber, within a mile close at hand This land is all vacant, except one section This last season there was a settlement commenced on Eel River of several respectable families, and about one hundred respectable bachelors They raised this last season Irish potatoes, which weighed five pounds, cabbages that measured 18 inches in diameter, beets that weighed ten pounds, and a variety of other vegetables of the same uncommon growth

There is also a great extent of fine prairie land situated between Blue and Eel Rivers of several thousand acres. There is some excellent prairie land on Mad River, which empties into the ocean just north of Humboldt Bay The valleys are not so extensive as those on Eel or Blue Rivers There is some beautiful claims of prairie land on the Bay From what I have seen and know of the extent of tillable land, I believe there can be several thousand claims of land located here, of the best quality, this side of the Rocky Mountains. From this Bay north as far as Klameth River, a distance of seventy miles, there is a narrow belt of prairie land, immediately on the coast, between the ocean, and a dense forest of red wood timber, which we traveled over, and in my judgment the quality of the land is not as good as that on the rivers It is like most of the lands on the coast. It is covered with a heavy growth of brush which would render it difficult to cultivate, and such land is inclined to be moist

The extent of this country, including that section between Klameth River on the north, and Blue River on the south, and the coast range of mountains on the east, includes an area or surface of five thousand and five hundred square miles. I think one sixth of this is open prairie land, the balance is covered with a dense forest of timber. This country is extensive enough, if properly cultivated, to produce a great commerce It is a grazing country—stock can run here the year round, without the least attention. This red wood makes excellent lumber, and it is easily made, it being in great abundance. There is one steam saw mill at the bay in full operation, and I expect to

see others soon built There has been pack trails opened to different points in the mines, a distance of one hundred miles, or more—also a trail from the Bay to Sonoma valley, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. As soon as there is a communication made direct from here to Sacramento city, a distance of three hundred miles, so that waggons can be taken through, which will be done soon, I then shall expect to see this country improve rapidly

In comparing this country with Oregon, it has advantages, in my opinion, over it It is a milder climate, and the soil and timber are superior in quality It borders on Humboldt Bay, which is the only safe outlet for the agricultural produce, as well as the produce of the mines at all seasons of the year In fact, there is no comparison, in an agricultural point of view, inasmuch as Oregon has to depend on San Francisco markets for the sale of all she produces, more than for home consumption—and this place is 300 miles nearer San Francisco than Oregon This bay is also the only safe harbor, except San Francisco, on this northern coast, that I have any knowledge of—the extent of it is from three to five miles in width, and twenty in length—the entrance is three fourths of a mile wide It is difficult to estimate the exact number of inhabitants on the bay, on account of the amount of travel passing through to the mines It will be observed by this, that the population of Humboldt Bay and surrounding country, does not exceed four hundred people—yet I am not disposed to despise the day of small things, for I am firm in the belief that there will be a large population there in a short time. It is a fact, undeniable in my mind, that the Sacramento valley as well as Oregon will be greatly injured by the migration that must be withdrawn from those places by the discovery of this country, for the next five years to come.

I am willing to stake my reputation upon the assertions made above, and if any person feels disposed to disbelieve what I have here said, he can convince himself by paying this country a visit and examining for himself

DAVID A BUCK

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THE LAST TRIUMPH OF PRIDE —"Proteus," of the Newark Daily Advertiser, in a letter from New York, says

The wife of a man of means, and the daughter of a wealthy citizen of this city —people, too, fond of show—recently died She had been called beautiful before a family of children had gathered round her, and she had not renounced her claim to that title She died, and a large concourse was invited to the funeral The coffin was made of rosewood, inlaid with silver, lined with plated satin The whole top was removed, and the deceased lay in state in her narrow home She was dressed in a white merino robe, made like a morning gown, faced with white satin, profusely quilted and ornamented The sleeves were open, similarly lined and wrought—a stomacher of the richest embroidery covered the breast, whence all life had forever fled The head was covered by a cap of choice lace, and a wreath of fresh flowers arranged around The hands were crossed upon the breast with the fingers covered with jewelry which seemed to sparkle as if in glad pride that the bright eye was dim forever Thus bedizened, poor fool for worms, she went down into the grave, there to await her God!

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ONE OF WEBSTER'S WHOLE EGGS — The great Daniel's sentences, on the commonest occasion, have the well laid yolk white and shell of what will expand, open, and walk alone in complete preparation—to say nothing of what it goes on to breed afterwards He is the greatest man on earth to do *whole things* Nothing he says, writes or looks, has the usual chalk or flaw which stamps everything else as belonging to the fallen planet "*A whole man,*" should be his epitaph See the completeness with which he portrays Massachusetts in the following passage from his speeches at Boston the other day —*Home Jour*

"We have a million of people living on a very small surface, on a sterile soil, and beneath an inclemement sky, and yet we are full of happiness, and all are, as we say in the country, 'Well to-do in the world, and enjoy neighbor's fare.—[Cheers.] Now, that must be owing to wise legislation It must be owing to great economy and prudence among the people It must be owing to a system of education It must be owing to something that is not in the earth, nor in the sky, but in the soul and heart of man, and woman, and child

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### Utah.

☞ It is understood that the President has decided to remove Brigham Young from the Governorship of Utah Territory. We apprehend no other course was left to the Executive. His successor, however, will need to be well supported if his authority is to be respected.

### District of Columbia.

Several Senators and Representatives have arrived at Washington, among them Hon Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, who will probably be the Democratic nominee for Speaker.

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☞ Read the letter from Humboldt Bay.

### Correspondence between Hon. W Strong, Judge 3d Judicial District, O. T, and J B. Chapman, et al citizens of Lewis county, O T

Cathlamet, January 6, 1852

EDITORS SPECTATOR — The following correspondence was furnished the editor of the "Statesman" some time since, for publication but he has failed to do so, and I therefore send it to you trusting that as an act of justice to myself, to the gentlemen who signed the statement, and the citizens of Lewis County, you will give it an early insertion in the "Spectator" I am, very respectfully,

Yours, &c
WM. STRONG

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OREGON CITY, O T, December 8th, 1851

TO THE HONORABLE WILLIAM STRONG — SIR—I have never had the pleasure of your acquaintance until since I came to town, and I certainly regret that circumstances have transpired to call forth the proceedings of the meeting in Lewis Co, in which I actively and publicly participated I feel confident now, that had fortune favored us with an earlier acquaintance in life, the various misrepresented incidents of that affair, which induced the publication in the "Statesman" of the 2d inst, would not have disturbed a mutual feeling of confidence and respect

I shall most cheerfully bear and expiate the penalty the citizens of Lewis are liable for, if they erred in judgment as that error was confidence in myself

Other representations involving myself also in the highest grade of implication before a Judicial tribunal, I feel no concern about, but time and the proper occasion will correct the abuse

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your most ob't s'v't
J B CHAPMAN

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OREGON CITY, December 9th, 1851.

*Hon William Strong, Judge 3rd Judicial Circuit, &c* —

SIR —In reply to your note of this morning to one of the undersigned, he with much satisfaction joins with other officers of the meeting who are now in the city to explain the cause of the proceedings of the public meeting in Lewis County which is published in the "Statesman" of December 2d, 1851

The undersigned are extremely sorry that the proceedings of the meeting made their appearance in the public journals, until the facts were properly known and understood, which facts as we now understand them are these

There was an uncertainty as to the proper place of holding the October term of the District Court, and a part of the Jurors met at Sidney S Fords, and a part of them met at Jackson's, the place where the Courts of that county had been previously held, during the time you have been in the Territory You were present at the time of holding the court, and held court at Jackson's some persons who are now satisfied were unauthorized, and who acted from mere love of mischief, came to Ford's and made some extraordinary statements and threats as coming from yourself This excited those who had stopped at Ford's, and in the excitement caused by such statement, the people held a meeting and had proceedings different altogether to what would have been the case, had the true state of the facts been known

We are now fully satisfied that you were not officially aware that the county commissioners had made any change in the place of holding the courts, and that you went to Jackson's in pursuance of what you deemed your duty.

We also take pleasure in stating that so far as we know, you have uniformly during your residence among us done your duty.

Very respectfully,
Your most ob't serv'ts,
J B CHAPMAN, *Sec'y of meet.*
M J. SIMMONS *Ch'm'n,* "
DANIEL F. BROWNFIELD.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 25.

### Appointment by the President

Nathan Sargent, Register of the Treasury, in place of Townsend Haines, resigned

### The Spanish Difficulty

The difficulty between the U States and Spain has been amicably adjusted Each nation is to salute the flag of the other, and the claims for damages sustained by Spanish citizens in New Orleans are to be referred to Congress

### Resignation of Mr Webster.

Reports from Washington speak of the resignation of Mr Webster as a fixed fact.

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### Mississippi Election.

A dispatch from Jackson, of the 16th, says that sixteen counties have been heard from, and give Foote a majority of 2,000 He will be elected, it is added, by a small majority

The Legislature will be Union and Whig by a decided majority

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☞ The Grand Jury have found the following true bills —Against Waterman and Douglass, the Captain and Mate of the Challenge, four bills for cruel treatment of seamen Against Douglass one for murder, and seven for assault with a dangerous weapon, against Waterman three for cruel punishment, and against Coghill, the second Mate, one bill for assault —Cal Sunday Dispatch

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CHEAP POSTAGE — The N Y City P O reports an increase of business for the last quarter of 10 per cent

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☞ The Multnomah brought down about 60 passengers last Thursday—about 1800 bushels of wheat and a large quantity of other freight

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## RELIGIOUS NOTICES

The regular services of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in the Court-House every other Sunday at 10½ A M, and 4, P M

Sunday School every Sunday at 2 o clock, P M

ST. M FACKLER, Rector

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### MARRIED,

On the 4th inst, at the house of Mathew Patton, by Rev A R Elder, Mr WILLIAM P. WATSON and Miss PRISCILLA PATTON, daughter of M Patton, Esq, all of Yamhill County

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### New Advertisements.

## THOS M'F PATTON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

HAVING located permanently in Salem, will promptly attend to all professional business entrusted to his care in the different Judicial Districts throughout the Territory

☞ OFFICE, IN NEWELL & CO'S EXPRESS OFFICE, ☜

SALEM, O T

Jan 20, 1852.—tf

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### Notice

I HEREBY caution all persons against purchasing two certain notes executed by me to James Taylor, as the consideration of said notes has entirely failed, and I shall contest their collection

I am unable to state the exact sum for which either of those notes was given, but their gross amount is seventeen hundred and fourteen dollars, and both notes were executed on the fifth day of January, and both are payable eighteen months after date WALTER POMEROY.

Oregon City Jan 16, '51—

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### Learn to sing

MR NEWELL will meet the youth of this City in the Congregational Church on Saturday afternoon next at 3 o clock for the purpose of organizing a Juvenile Singing School All boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 15 who desire to learn to sing are requested to attend

On the evening of the same day at 7, in the same place, Mr N will organize his adult class Ladies and gentlemen who wish to learn to sing at sight, are requested to be present

Oregon City, Jan 19th, 1852.

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### Taken Up

BY THE subscriber, living at Lebanon, Marion County, O T, on the 7th day of Jan inst, a dark brown Indian horse, five years old, three white feet, branded R on the left shoulder The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away JOHNS HUNT

Jan 20, '52—tf.

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### Wm P DOLAND,

Milwaukee, O T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

*Dry-Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, &c, &c*

Milwaukie, Jan 14, 52—n20tf

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### Notice

WOOD CHOPPERS wanted to work by the day or by the cord Also,

*FOR SALE CHEAP,*

A lot of extra fine, dried peaches at

WM P DOLAND'S *Milwaukie*

---

## NEWELL & CO'S. EXPRESS

AN EXPRESS will be dispatched daily between

*PORTLAND AND OREGON CITY*

PER STEAMERS WASHINGTON AND PACIFIC.

Also, from Oregon City and Portland

*SALEM, MARYSVILLE, AND OTHER TOWNS ON THE RIVER,*

By every trip of the steamers Multnomah and Canemah Connecting semi monthly with the

**Mail Steamer Willamette,**

For California and the Atlantic States.

N BROWN, Ag't Portland.

Oregon City, Jan 13, '51—tf

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### FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ON THE bank of the river, in the rear of the brick store of Geo Abernathy & Co, may be found at all times a supply of

**Bedsteads,**

of different patterns, Tables, Rocking Cane seat, (an excellent article) and other Chairs

EMERY & CO

Oregon City, Nov 11, '51—m6

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### WANTED,

5000 FIR saw logs, at the Tualtin River mills

MOORE & BARNUM

Nov. 11, '51—n8tf

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### San Francisco Prices Current.

WHOLESALE

CONDENSED FROM THE "HERALD" OF JAN 5

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Breadstuffs—** | | |
| Chili flour, 200 lb sacks | 10½ | a 10¾ |
| do 100 do | | 5 62 |
| do 50 do | 2 87½ | a 300 |
| Corn meal, in hf bbls. | | 5 00 |
| Corn, S. American, | 4 | a 4½ |
| Barley, | 8 | a 8¼ |
| Beans, American, per lb | | 1½ |
| do Chili do. | 2 | a 2¼ |
| Oats do | 7¼ | a 8 |
| Hay per ton | 35 | a 50 |
| **Building Materials—** | | |
| Bricks com | | a 30 |
| do fire | 65 | a 80 |
| do cug | 28 | a 31 |
| Lime per bbl | 5 00 | a 600 |
| Lumber by cargo, ass'd per M rough | 65 | a 70 |
| Am planed per M | 120 | a 130 |
| Tongued and grooved | 130 | a 150 |
| Plank 3 inch | 70 | a 75 |
| Window frames per p | 2 | a 3 00 |
| Sashes per pair | 2 | a 4 50 |
| Houses, per M ft | | nom |
| **Groceries—** | | |
| Sugar light china | 6 | a 6½ |
| do manilla | | 6½ |
| do brown | 6¼ | a 4½ |
| do loaf | 8 | a 9¼ |
| Coffee central American per lb | 9 | 10 |
| do rio and java | 9 | a 10 |
| Soap, brown, per lb | 8 | a 9½ |
| Molasses per gal | 15 | a 20 |
| Syrup do | 25 | a 30 |
| Pickles per dozen qts | 1¾ | a 2½ |
| Wine vinegar | 18 | a 20 |
| Cider do | 10 | a 12 |
| **Provisions—** | | |
| Mess beef per bbl | | a 9 50 |
| Prime | 9 | a 9 50 |
| Mess pork per bbl | 10 | a 11 00 |
| Clear per bbl | | a 11 00 |
| Clear hf bbls | 7½ | a 8 00 |
| qr bbls | | a |
| Codfish per lb. | 3 | a 4 |
| Mackerel per kit | | 1 50 |
| Hams, prime per lb | 15 | 18 |
| Butter (good) | 37½ | a 50 |
| Lard | 25 | a 30 |
| Cheese in tins per lb | 6 | a 12 |
| Salt, American, | 1¾ | a 2 |
| Potatoes, Irish | 3 | a 3½ |
| do sweet | 6 | a 7½ |
| Onions | | a 18 |
| **Fruits—** | | |
| Raisins per box | 1½ | a 2 |
| Dried Chili peaches | 15 | a 20 |
| Dried apples | 4 | a 5 |
| **Paints and Oils—** | | |
| White lead | 7 | a 8 |
| Red do | 7 | a 7½ |
| Whiting | | 2 |
| Chalk, white | | 4 |
| do red | | 10 |
| Sperm oil per gal | 90 | a 1 00 |
| Linseed oil, per gal | 1 25 | a 1 50 |
| **Hardware—** | | |
| Nails, cut, per lb | 5½ | a 6½ |
| Shot, per bag | 5 | a 6 |
| Powder | | 60 |
| Axes, Collins' | 18 | 60 |
| **Metals—** | | |
| Bar iron | 3½ | a 4½ |
| Sheet iron, thin | 12 | a 14 |
| Tin plates ic per box | | 23 |
| do ix do | | 28 |
| **Boots—** | | |
| Fine calf light, per doz | 45 | a 48 |
| Common pegged do do | 10 | a 12 |
| Brogans heavy pegged | 6 | a 8 |
| Brogans kip | 9 | a 10 |
| **Candles—** | | |
| Sperm, per lb | 41 | a 42 |
| Adamantine | 35 | a 37 |
| Mould, | 14 | a 15 |

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold dust | $17 25 a 17 50 |
| Quicksilver | 50 |
| U S, Ingots | $50 |
| Moffatt & Co's coin | par |
| Baldwin et al | 3 a 5 per ct dis |
| Doubloons | 16 a 16 0 |
| Sovereigns | 5 00 |
| Twenty franc pieces | 4 00 |
| Custom house | 3 85 |
| Ten guilder pieces | 4 00 |
| Ten Thaler | 8 00 |
| Spanish dollar | 3 a 4 pm |
| Mexican do | 5 a 6 pm |
| Peruvian do | 1 a 2 pm |
| Chilean do | 1 a 2 pm |
| Five franc pieces | 95 a 1 00 |

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### OREGON INSTITUTE.

THE winter term of this institution will commence Monday, Dec 1st, 1851, to continue eleven weeks Rev Mr White has now opened a boarding hall expressly for the pupils of the institute, and parents who reside at a distance, wishing to send children, may feel assured that all pains will be taken by Mr White and family, and by the Principal to ensure their comfort and improvement The institute will continue to furnish a competent and thorough board of instruction, and no other place will afford better or cheaper facilities for obtaining a good education Drawing and needle work will be taught the ensuing quarter, and a lady to teach INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, is expected shortly to arrive from New York New and super or apparatus has been received, and lectures free to all the pupils, accompanied with experiments, will be given to the classes in chemistry and natural philosophy

TERMS

Tuition in Primary Division, per quarter, $1 00
" Academic " " $6 00
Board, per week $3 50 to $4 00

Salem, Nov 22, '51—n12w6

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### New Line!

HAVING now line of vessels running between this city and San Francisco, I am able to offer to country merchants and others, goods upon the most liberal terms Also, through my correspondents in San Francisco, will be happy to attend to any mercantile business there Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c, on hand

JAS M BRECK

Portland, Dec 12, 1851—15tf

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### Cooking Stoves!

JUST received per Bark Vesuvius, and for sale by the subscribers

*FIFTY LARGE COOKING STOVES*

of a very *superior description* Those desirous of obtaining a good serviceable stove for family use, will do well to call and examine the article

ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO.

Oregon City, Dec 23, '51—w4

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### STORE AT CHAMPOEG.

THE undersigned has a very good assortment of Goods & Groceries for the farming community, which he will give in exchange for Wheat, Oats, Hides, Pork, Butter, Chickens, Eggs or Cash. Call anyhow and see if you have letters in the Post Office ROBERT NEWELL

Champoeg, Oct 5th, 1851 n8tf

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### Just Received by Express!!

2000 YARDS bolting cloth, for sale cheap by GEO. ABERNATHY & CO.

Oregon City, Oct 27, '51—n8tf

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## Newell & Co's Express,

For transportation of Specie, Gold Dust, Freight and Packages

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

WE despatch an Express Semi-Monthly per U. S Mail Steamer COLUMBIA, which arrives in San Francisco in time to connect with *ADAMS & CO'S* Express, of the 1st and 15th of each month, and by every other STEAMER leaving for San Francisco This is the only Express in Oregon, Stockton, or the Southern mines, connected with the well known Express of Adams & Co to California, the United States and Europe Our arrangements with Freeman & Co's Express in Sacramento City and the Northern mines, afford us every advantage for forwarding, collecting, &c, in that section

Bills of Exchange procured upon all parts of the United States and Europe

Collections made, Goods purchased, and all the branches of Express business promptly transacted.

L W COLT, Stockton
L W NEWELL, San Francisco

NATHANIEL BROWN, General Agent for Oregon, at Portland

AGENTS IN OREGON

Oregon City—ABERNETHY & CLARK
Milwaukie—W P DONALD
Vancouver—SUTHER & STORE
St Helens—W H TAIPAN
Astoria—HENSEL & Co

September 2, 1851.

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### Just Arrived in the River

*DIRECT FROM NEW YORK*

AND for sale by the subscribers at very reasonable prices, a general assortment of goods, embracing among many others, the following articles

3 complete set of Carpenter's tools,
a large hay press,
boots & shoes of all descriptions,
chain,
FURNITURE—chairs, cotts and mattresses,
crockery,
fire irons,
parlor and cooking stoves,
confectionaries a large assortment,
one set stone cutters tools complete,
prints and domestics,
ready made clothing,
groceries,
tobacco and cigars,
clover and timothy seeds,
horse shoes and horse shoe nails,
swedish iron, steel and crow bars,
carpeting,
dried apples of the very best quality,
wall paper and bordering,
hats, very superior,
mill saws,

Besides on hand a large suplpy of Syrup and Salt, at low rates

ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO

Oregon City, Nov 4, '51—nbtf

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### Linn City Hotel

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Oregon Territory that he has opened the above house in Linn City, for the accommodation of the public The house has just been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished throughout The table will be supplied with all the luxuries and substantials the market affords, and he hopes by strict attention to all that may conduce to the comfort of his patrons, to make his house a desirable retreat Excellent stabling connected with the establishment

I B PRICE.

Linn City, Nov 18, 1851—No 11, tf

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### Notice to shipowners & Merchants

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for the disposal of lumber manufactured at Oregon City, Clackamas and Milwaukie, seven miles from Oregon City, the present head of navigation of the Willamette, and will be ready at all times to contract for shipping or sale by the cargo or retail, assorted lumber, square timber shingles, &c, &c

He is also an agent for a line of vessels running between San Francisco, California, and this place Vessels will be loaded with great dispatch as the cargo can be taken from the wharf shore or rafts

LOT WHITCOMB

Milwaukie January 8th 1850

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### A STORE AT BUTTEVILL,

EIGHTEEN Miles above Canemah—The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just received and keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

*DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,*

For the farming community, remarkably cheap for cash

*ALSO, WANTED,*

In exchange for Goods 20,000 bushels white wheat, 5000 bushels oats butter, eggs, barley, rye, &c, &c, for which the highest market price will be paid Call and see, and satisfy yourselves

P A MATHIEU

Butteville, Nov 13, '51—n11m3

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### STEAM PROPELLOR EAGLE

WM IRVING, Master

WILL make daily trips between Oregon City Leaving Portland every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past 8 o clock, and Oregon City, every afternoon at a quarter past 3 o'clock, and continue this arrangement so long as the depth of the water on the rapids will permit

Oregon city, Nov 18, '51—n11tf

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### AT HOME AGAIN!!

THE subscriber having again returned to his old stand at the

### MAIN STREET HOUSE,

would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate all who may call upon him, and *particularly* the Legislators upon their return from Salem!

MOSS

Oregon City, Dec 30, '51

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### The Location Question Settled!

### A Bakery at Canemah

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Canemah and vicinity, that he has established a Bakery at the above place, two doors south of Barlow's store, and is now prepared to accommodate families with

*FRESH BREAD,*

Cakes of all kinds, Pies, Crackers, &c, All those who may wish any thing in my line are invited to call Parties supplied with Cakes nuts, and all kinds of ornamental candies and confectionaries at the shortest notice WM J BELL

Dec 30, '51 17tf

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### A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Linn City, O T, on Monday, Dec 15th 1851

| | |
|---|---|
| John W Shull, | John Zumalt, 2 |
| Hon S R Thurston, 2 | T G Robinson |
| Hiram Bond, 2 | Beverly S. Allen |

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

JAS M MOORE, P M

Dec 23, '51—w6

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6000 LBS SUGAR for sale by TAYLOR & C

Dayton, June 1, '51—30tf

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JOHN McLAUGHLIN.

Oregon City, Oct 11, '51—tf

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### Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED has on hand at his shop opposite Dr McLaughlin's mill, and at the lower end of the road to Canemah and is constantly manufacturing breaking and other kind of plows, after the most approved patterns in the States, the Peoria Plow, &c

Blacksmithing in all its varieties expeditiously performed and at reasonable rates

AUGUSTUS BECKET

Oregon City, Oct 11, '51—tf

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### Claim For Sale

AN excellent claim situated about three miles from Oregon City, on the road to Philip Foster's at the foot of the Cascade Mountains can be had cheap It is well situated, has a good house upon it, and a never failing spring near at hand, there are some 12 or 14 acres under fence, 7 or 8 acres of which are broken For further particulars enquire of the Editor of the Spectator

Oregon City, Oct 24, '51—tf

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### Notice

IS hereby given that the letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Lewis County on the estate of Mathew Nelson, deceased All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same within the time prescribed by law All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle the same immediately, with me LIONA SMITH, Adm'r

Lewis County, Oct 3, '51—n8w3

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### Commission

I HAVE on hand a quantity of ready-made clothing, Hats, Boots, Gloves, &c, which I can sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be bought in Oregon Also a large lot of Door Locks of various kinds, and of a superior quality, together with a superior lot of Metallic sink, Foot Scraper, &c, which I desire to sell to close the consignment S W MOSS

Oregon City, Oct 28, '51—w3

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### OREGON CITY AND ASTORIA

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET,

### "LOT WHITCOMB,"

J. C AINSWORTH, Master, will leave Oregon City (or foot of the Rapids) every Monday and Thursday at 7 o clock A M, Milwaukie 8 A M, Portland 9 A M, Vancouver 11 A M; St Helens 1 P M, Cowlitz 3 P M, Oak Point 4 P M, Cathlamet 5 P M Returning, will leave Astoria on Tuesdays and Fridays 9 A M

☞ The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down the river on the lowest terms Freight and passage at reduced rates.

Oregon City, August 19, 1851—50tf

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### Go it while you're young,

FOR when you get old you can't get half as good pine lumber, at double the price, as you can now, of *Barnum*, at the new mills of J. M. Moore & Co, on the Tualty river, or at Linn City, where, not only the very best pine, but fir, cedar, cotton wood, maple, oak, ash, and alder, can be had at all times, or upon the shortest possible notice, at reduced prices.

August 19, 1851—50tf

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### GROCERIES AND

PROVISIONS The undersigned having bought of Wm. C. Dement his very desirable stock of Groceries and Provisions, offers them to the public on such terms as will give satisfaction. Don't take my word for it, but call and see it it isn't even so. G. H. MURCH

Oregon City, Nov. 11, '51—tf

### Sir John Franklin

The London Morning Chronicle publishes the following interesting statement, vouching for its accuracy, and saying that the Admiralty has ordered an inquiry

GLOUCESTER, Friday

An extraordinary circumstance has just happened here, which I hasten to communicate It is almost incredible, but for the fact that the authority is undoubted and the Admiralty have been induced to order an official inquiry, which is now being proceeded with

These are the facts Last Sunday afternoon, Mrs Russell, a lady living at Wootton, near this city, observed something fall in the garden, while at dinner On sending out the gardner, he found it to be a small balloon, in the car of which was a card, bearing the following inscription

EREBUS, 112 W Long
71 deg. N Lat
September 3, 1851
Blocked in

The matter was at first looked upon as a hoax, but subsequent events led to a communication being made with the Admiralty, who sent for the balloon and card, and immediately on their receipt sent down Captain Beechy, R N, to Gloucester, with another officer, to make inquiries These inquiries are now being prosecuted, Captain Beechy having been twice at Wootton, examining all parties resident there. It turns out that it is a real Government balloon, of exactly a similar kind to those sent out with the Erebus, when she sailed from England

DEPOPULATION OF THE COUNTRY —It may give some faint idea of of the extensive depopulation going on in this country to mention that we have been informed by a responsible passenger broker in this city that he was lately (within a few days) applied to by one gentleman, whose name was mentioned to us, to contract with him for the deportation of two thousand emigrants from one estate, and that no less than 1,500 of these had actually been contracted for. Such wholesale clearance could hardly be credited, but that have facts from those engaged on the mere mercantile operation of finding ship-room. We are informed by the same gentleman, who is well qualified to offer an opinion, that he estimates the emigration now going on from this port alone at not less than from 5,000 to 6000 per week —*Dublin Freeman.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—A private telegraphic despatch received yesterday, says that Fitz Henry Warren, Second Assistant Post Master General, is now occupying the place of First Assistant Post Master General, having been transferred to that post. This department has the charge of the transportation of the Mails, and if Mr. Warren has taken it in hand we hope he will turn his attention Westward at least to portions of Illinois and Missouri—St. Louis Republican

☞ An exchange says over six hundred female physicians are now licensed in France.

### Marriage in High Life.

The New Orleans Picayune contains a humorous account, in a letter from Nicaragua, of the marriage of the Princess Adelaide Clotilda Louisa Squashee, sister of the so-called Mosquito King, to a sable gentleman familiarly called "Jim"

"The royal palace was tastefully decorated with highly scented hides Every preparation being made for the celebration, the princess entered the palace hall unattended, except by her pet goat Her beautiful black hair greased with possum fat, hung in profusion over her shoulders, and contrasted finely with her splendid dress, which was made of coffee sack On the middle finger of her right hand she wore a rich and costly *tin* ring, made from a sardine box The guests were all assembled, but the happy lover had not yet arrived The princess became impatient and went to seek him She found him playing at marbles She accosted him thus "Jim weddin all ready and you no cum!" Jim replied that "he had cum to clusion not to marry, cos if he did Victory would'nt give her no more penshun" The princess was terrified, but a lucky thought struck her "Jim," said she, 'bimeby my bruther die, then you'll be king" The words had their effect Jim threw his arms around the neck of the princess, their lips met, the sound that followed was like that heard pulling a bull out of the mire"

SINKING AN AMERICAN FRIGATE —In Mr Pridham's work, entitled "Kossuth and Magyarland," (alluded to in the letter of our London correspondent.) is the following anecdote relative to the Austrian minister, Prince Schwarzenberg, and our ambassador. The occurrence took place during the Italian and other revolutions that affected the continent —Sunday Times.

"An American frigate had entered the port of Venice and, as was alleged by the Austrians, had carried provisions to the beleagured city The prince had, in consequence, sent for the ambassador, and intimated his having received despatches to that effect The ambassador ignorant of the grounds for the accusation, demanded whether he had been informed officially of this breach of neutrality

"No,' replied the prince, 'but the quarter from whence it emanates is perfectly to be relied on, and it is my duty to apprise you that the Austrian flotilla has received orders to sink from henceforth any American vessel thus contravening the laws of nations '

"'As the accusation is brought before me in so loose and unprecedented a manner, prince, it is equally my duty not to entertain it, but I may remark thus far, that even if the American frigate to which you refer had been inculpated causelessly and had actually been sunk in the manner you have threatened by the Austrian flotilla, my opinion is that the American people, overcome by the transcendant novelty of so astonishing a feat as the destruction of an American frigate by the combined navy of Austria, would have been disposed to condole the first offence I feel further at liberty to assure you, that you may sink an American frigate whenever you can catch her''

CHARLESTON November, 3

The steamer Isabel arrived at midnight on Saturday, with Havana dates to the 30th, and like dates from Key West. We learn from Havana, that Mr Thrasher, on the 28th ult, was committed to the fortress of Punta, and placed in solitary confinement in a deep and unhealthy dungeon He is charged with receiving letters in cypher He denies all knowledge of the letters

It was currently reported in Havana that he has been tried and sentenced to the mines

The Savannah Republican contains a letter from Mr Owen, the Consul at Havana, stating that he has received no official notice of his recall. He requests the public not to judge him until he is fully heard He asks nothing on the score of mercy, but he conceives that he has a right to justice.

The United States ship Cyane was at Havana — all on board were in good health

HOOSIER BABIES As a part of the interest connected with the late Agricultural Fair, there was exhibited at the State House, two children One eight years old, weighing 275 pounds, and the other four years old, weighing 175 pounds.—The parents live in Randolph county, and the mother is a remarkably small woman—weighing not more than 100 lbs —Wayne County Whig

☞ A correspondent of the Boston Bee, describing the recent grand dress ball at Newport, says of a lady that "she looked sweetly in a plain white dress *tucked up to the waist*"

☞ The New York Express, of the 30th of October says that Daniel Webster received $5000 for his argument of the great India Rubber case, at Boston last week

☞ A meeting of the wool growers of Illinois and Wisconsin was held at Elgin on the 5th November, to discuss matters pertaining to the raising of sheep, marketing wool, &c.

☞ The New York Express says that the Banks of that city are filling their vaults with coin, and will probably possess $15,000,000 before the 1st of Jan

☞ The Dayton Journal estimates the present year's crop of tobacco in the county of Montgomery, Ohio, at more than $100,000.

A TRUE LAWYER.—Alexander Hamilton was once applied to as counsel by a man having the guardianship of several orphans, who would, on coming of age, succeed to a large and valuable estate, of which there was a material defect in the title deed's known only to their guardian, who wanted to get the estate vesaed to himself Hamilton noted down the faithless executor's statement, and then said to him, Settle with these unhappy infants honorably to the last cent, or I will hunt you from your skin like a hare The advice was strictly followed, and the man who gave it was an ornament to the bar and the age he lived in.—*Southern Press*

☞ The work of the Evansville and Illinois Railroad is going ahead finely —The Princeton Clarion, says the locomotive crossed the county line into Gibson, on yesterday It is now believed, if the weather continues favorable, that the road will be finished within five miles of Princeton in four weeks, and to that place by the first day of January next

☞ Twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed in New York, for the erection of a monument to the Americans who were massacred at Havana

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW MONTHLY
## MAGAZINE

On the 15th of Janury, 1852, will be published,
THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE
## OREGON MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
**An entertaining Miscellany,**
DEVOTED TO
*Literature, Science, Art, Poetry, Moral Tales, National Biography, Amusing Sketches, Anecdotes, Essays and useful Knowledge*

IN COMPLIANCE with a usage long established, at the commencement of a new Journal, we lay before the public an outline of the plan upon which this, the pioneer magazine of the Territory, shall be conducted —

In this Territory, the Newspaper Department is amply and adequately furnished, but there is still a *vacuum* which is the object of the proprietors of *"The Oregon Monthly Magazine,"* to fill The imperative necessity of establishing an *Entertaining* and *Instructive Journal*, will be readily acknowledged, and as such we ventnre to offer the present Periodical to the Public.

IN RELIGION AND POLITICS it will be *Neutral* —bound to no class, creed, or party,—but its pages shall ever be devoted to the instruction and amusement of the people, and the most strenuous exertions of the projectors shall be used in order to verify our motto, and also to render *"The Oregon Monthly Magazine"*

A FRIEND TO ALL,—TO NONE A FOE

IN LITERATURE a suitable selection will be made from all the Popular Reviews, Magazines and most Eminent Literary productions,—European and American,—which may tend to interest and instruct the reading public

IN NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY will be given a succinct sketch of the most distinguished Americans who have rendered themselves eminent, and their names popular by their patriotism and valor in "the camp, the court, or the field"

IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, *it will keep pace* with the times, and record everything of interest and importance appertaining thereto

IN POETRY its pages will be graced with *Original Pieces*, together with culled flowers from the boquets of the sweetest and most popular bards

To those who would follow the well-known maxim of Dr Johnson, its pages will prove a welcome visitor, as each number will contain *Comic Sketches, Original Stories, Anecdotes, and Bons Mots*

Each number will consist of *Thirty-two Pages* of Letter press, printed in a good type, on fine paper, and enclosed in a neat cover

*TERMS—$5 a Year, or $3 for Six Months No subscriptions taken for less than Six Months*

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE USUAL RATES

*All Communications, (post paid,) Subscriptions, Books for Review, Advertisements, &c. to be Addressed to S J M CORMICK,*
*Editor and Publisher,*
*Nov 29–n15tf* *Portland, O T*

**Copper, Tin, and sheet Iron**
## MANUFACTORY.
**Backus & Twitchell**

OSCAR J BACKUS ] [G H TWITCHELL

THE subscribers has on hand, and is manufacturing a full assortment of TIN WARE of every description, which he offers as low as can be bought at any other manufactory in the country Also on hand and receiving, Cooking, Parlor, and

**OFFICE STOVES**

of every kind, among which may be found the celebrated *West Chester Cook Stove*, Kitchen Companion, two boiler *Franklin, Economy* and *Box* Stoves of all sizes

*—ALSO—*

Jobbing, in *Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron*, done at the shortest notice

Oregon City, Oct 6, '51—6m

### Proclamation.

HEAD QUARTERS, PACIFIC DIVISION
Benicia, July 9, 1851

WHEREAS, it has been represented that a great portion of the men who were induced to desert from the army of the United States, have expressed a desire to return to the service, it is therefore announced to all deserters from the army in California and Oregon, that a full pardon is extended to them—on condition that they will deliver themselves up at some military post on before the 15th of September next—forfeit all pay and allowances that may have been due them at the date of their desertion, and make good the time lost

By order of Bv't Brig. Hitchcock
(signed,) J HOOKER,
Ass't Adj General.

July 29, 1851 —47tf

### COLUMBIAN.

CORNER OF FRONT AND WASHINGTON STREETS
PORTLAND, O T

THE undersigned would inform the Public that he has opened a new Hotel, and having had many years' experience as a Hotel keeper, he flatters himself that with the proper facilities within his reach, the COLUMBIAN will be acceptable to all who may desire a quiet retreat. The table will be supplied with all the luxuries and substantials which the market affords—his bar with the choicest Wines and Liquors The house is furnished throughout with entirely new furniture The Columbian will be found a first-class Hotel, where the comforts and wants of all will be regarded by the subscriber.

ORLANDO McKNIGHT, Proprietor.
May 22, '51—37tf

## BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE T ALLAN ] [ARCH'D. MCKINLAY
THOMAS LOWE

**ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO.,**
General Commission Merchants,
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c &c.**
OREGON CITY, O T
[15ly]

**N DuBois,**
*CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR*
**And Draughtsman.**
MILWAUKIE, O T.
[dec. 2, '51–n13tf]

**A. K. POST,**
*MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, BRIDLES & HARNESS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,*
MAIN STREET, ADJOINING THE SPECTATOR OFFICE
Oct 21, '51–ly,

**Law Notice.**

E. HAMILTON will *PRACTICE LAW* in the several Courts of the Territory
☞ Office in Morrison's Building—Main street ☜
Oregon City, May 1, 1851—36tf

W T MATLOCK,
*ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW*
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Oregon City, Feb 21, '50–tf

**OCSAR J. BACKUS,**
DEALER IN STOVES, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
☞ Shop opposite the Main Street House ☜
Oregon City, September 16, 1851—2tf

F ARGENTI & CO.

BANKERS, draw on
BROWN BROTHERS, & Co New York
AMELI NICHOLSON & Co, New Orleans.
BROWN, TIPLER & Co, Liverpool, payable in London
OFFICE —Upper corner of Clay street and Portsmouth square, San Francisco, California
Aug 8–23–tf

**A R Skidmore,**

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant—Ship master for Seamen, and agent for river boats

*SUPERIOR FURNITURE*

constantly on hand, viz Tables, Chairs, and Bedsteads, 100 sets French Bedsteads for sale low
Portland, May 12, 51—37ly

**TALYOR & CO,**
**Commission & Forwarding Merchants**
DAYTON, O T

COUCH & CO.
*BANKERS,*
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY
October 4, 1849

GABRIEL WINTER B G LATIMER
WINTER & LATIMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Montgomery, between Clay & Washington streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
June 27, 1850–20tf

ABRAHAM SULGER,
*COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT*
PORTLAND, OREGON
REFERENCES
Gen RILEY, U S A, California
Gen P F SMITH, " Oregon
DAVID S BROWN & Co Philadelphia
P H TITUS, New York
ENDICOTT & GREENE, San Francisco
January 21, 1850—tf

GEO P PORTER,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND AGENT
Office back of Brooks & Barlow's store.
Oregon City, July 25–tf

GEO ABERNETHY & CO
*MERCHANTS,*
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY
GEO ABERNETHY, HIRAM CLARK,
JAS R ROBB

A HOOD,
*MERCHANT AND TRADER,*
OREGON CITY
Janury 24, 1850—tf

W W CHAPMAN,
*ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,*
PORTLAND, OREGON
Portland, March 7, 1850 —tf

*THE NEW DEPOT*

WILL offer for sale at Scott's ville, at the head of Tide-water on the Umpqua river, an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Wagons, Harness, Lumber, Mill Irons, &c., &c on the first of October next
WINCHESTER, PAINE & Co
sept. 10, 50–tf

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE OFFICE is now organized and ready to receive applications to insure risks
REUBEN P BOICE, *Secretary*
THOS G ROBINSON, *Treasurer*
*DIRECTORS*
ALVEN T SMITH, REUBEN P BOICE,
CALEB WILKINS, A J HEMBRE,
DORSEY S BAKER, WM H WILSON,
ANDREW R SKIDMORE, H ST CLAIR
Portland, May 12, '51—37ly

## Was Found

IN THE Cascade Mountains, some six weeks since, a bundle of papers, consisting of orders and a Cayuse war grant, signed L, Rice The other papers are all signed by Benj Wright The owner can have the same by calling at the Spectator Office and paying for this advertisement
Oregon City, Oct 28, 1851 –tf

## Stray Horse

CAME upon the premises of the subscriber on, the Clackamas, about *six miles from Oregon City*, on or about the 10th of Nov, an IRON GREY HORSE, of Indian breed, with no marks save a large scar on the left hip He is quite gentle, and evidently belongs to some white person The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away WILLIAM ARTHUR
Clackamas Co, Nov. 28, '51 –n13t3

FLOUR for sale by the subscribers at Portland in quantity to suit purchasers, at reduced prices COUCH & CO
aug29–24tf

### GREGORY'S

EXPRESS to OREGON, touching at Humboldt, Trinidad, Klamath, Astoria, St Helens, Portland, and Oregon City, by every steamer going North

Also, to HONG KONG, China, touching at the Sandwich Islands, by American clipper built sailing vessels

To the Southern and Western States, by New Orleans direct, and also to the North and Europe, by the semi-monthly steamers

No connection with any other express company, the subscriber having completed the most systematic and extensive express business in existence to and from the following,

| OFFICES | | AGENTS |
|---|---|---|
| New York | Messrs. | THOMPSON & HITCHCOCK |
| New Orleans | " | E B HIGGINS |
| Liverpool | " | JOHN W HART |
| Sacramento City, | " | G E CLARK |
| Marysvill | " | FRANK RUMRILL |
| Monterey | " | R C WILLIAMS |
| Trinidad | " | GIFFORD W LINSLEY |
| Honolulu, S I | " | MITCHEL & HUTCHINS |
| Panama | " | RAN, RUNNELS & Co. |
| Portland, Oregon | " | RICKRISON &Go |
| Oregon City, do | " | ALLAN, McKINLAY & Co |
| Astoria, do | " | LEONARD & GREEN |
| Cowlitz, do. | " | GEORGE DREW |
| Puget's Sound, do | " | CROSBY & SMITH |
| Milton, do | " | Do do |
| Salem, do | " | WILSON & Co |
| Vancouver, do | " | J B LANDE & Co |

JOSEPH W GREGORY, Proprietor
Office in the Fireproof Banking House, corner of Montgomery and Merchant st., San Francisco.

### Clackamas county Female Seminary.

THE second term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept 1st, and continue eleven weeks

The Trustees are happy to inform the public, that teachers of high and varied accomplishments and of long experience have been secured, who will devote themselves to the welfare of the pupils committed to their charge.

A large and convenient Seminary building has been erected, and measures taken to secure all necessary apparatus for the school

Oregon City, the location of the Seminary, presents several important advantages. It has a well deserved celebrity for healthfulness, being free from the intermittent fevers common to the river towns It is convenient of access; steamboats plying on the Columbia and Willamette rivers below the falls, and those above will meet at this place

**TUITION**

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Department | $6 00 |
| Higher Engish Studies. | 8,00 |
| Languages, vocal music, and ornamental branches | 12,00 |

No pupil received for less than half a term
By order of the Board
H CLARK, Secretary
Oregon City, May 6, 1851.

**Tualatin Academy**

THIS Institution is situated in the town of *Forest Grove* Tualatin Plains It is now in its infancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send to this school, may be assured not only of the healthfulness and beauty of the location, the intelligence and morality of the inhabitants, but especially that such teachers will be employed as will make the highest mental and moral improvement of the scholars, their chief object

A spacious and noble Academy building has been erected upon a site, commanding the view of two extensive prairies, with their intervening and encircling forests, and when completed it will furnish ample accommodations for both departments of the school

Forest Grove is about equidistant from the towns of St Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie, Oregon City, and Lafayette

The Spring Term of the Institution will commence March 12, 1851
Summer Term June 11, "
Fall Term Sept 17, "
Winter Term Decem 10, "

The Terms will be eleven weeks each Tuition, Primary studies $6—Higher do $8 per term
Board may be obtained in private families

TEXT BOOKS USED

The Holy Scriptures, Saunder's Series of Readers, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, Saunder's and Webster's Spellers, Worcester's and Webster's Dictionaries, Thompson's Arithmetics, Olney's and Smith's Geographies, Wells Grammar, Wilson's Histories, Gray's Chemistry, Gale's Philosophy, Bullion's Latin and Greek Classics
By order of the Board
G H ATKINSON, Sec'y
January 16, 1851–11 f

**HILLSBOROUGH.**

NEW GOODS per Schooners Harp and John Davis from Philadelphia, and Barque Frances and Louisa from New York

Mrs Millers' chewing & Window sash with light,
Smoking tobacco, Casimere pants, assorted,
Moffats Pills and Bitters, Paint brushes,
Copy and Spelling books, Soda Powders and
Monkey Jackets, Lozenges,
Overalls and socks, Hay and manure forks,
Plaid Jackets, Hoes, rakes and tools,
Women's leather boots, Flanel shirts & drawers,

And lots of other useful articles Exchange on any of the States
ABRAHAM SULGER
March 13, 1851–27tf

### NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and SQUARE UP by the first day of February, 1852 Also all persons having claims against me, are required to present them for settlement within the time above mentioned
GEORGE BUSH
Newmarket Plains, Sept 11, 1851 4–3w

NOTICE —My late partner, Charles Hart Smith, having absconded with several thousand dollars belonging to me, and having besides defrauded every other person in this vicinity whom he could, under false pretences, persuade to credit —this is to notify the public that the partnership lately existing under the name of Simmons & Smith is hereby dissolved, and all persons are warned nor to trust the said Smith, under any circumstances whatever M T SIMMONS
Olympia, Lewis Co O T. Nov 15, '51–n11w3

### DISSOLUTION

E. W Colt and S W. Newell, formerly partners in the firm of Todd & Co, having purchased the entire interest of Mr A H Todd in said firm it is thereby dissolved The business will be continued by the undersigned under the name and firm of Newell & Co
E W COLT
S W NEWELL.

## For Sale

AT the Furniture Room in the rear of the Brick Store, Fifty set of Fanning Mill Irons, *together with a good assortment of* Household Furniture Also, twenty-five Chain Pumps
Oregon City, August 19, 1851–50tf

## Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioner, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds and any other instruments to be used or recorded in either of the following States, to wit New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, *would respectfully offer his services to any* who may require them.
To be found at the Spectator Office
C P CULVER
Nov 11, '51–ly

### American and Foreign Agency
WASHINGTON, D C.

THE undersigned, AARON HAIGHT PALMER of New York, Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, has associated himself with Worthington Garrettson Snethen, of New Orleans, also an Attorney and Counsellor of the said Court, and late Solicitor of the General Land Office of the United States, for the transaction of Law and Agency business at Washington, the seat of the Federal Government.

They will attend to all professional business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and especially to cases of California land titles coming up on appeal,

To the recovery of every description of claims in law or equity against the United States, before Congress or the Executive Departments, and against foreign Governments before any board of Commissioners at Washington,

To the settlement of accounts with the State, Treasury, War, Navy, Post Office, and Interior Departments,

To obtain the remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, Post Office, or other laws,

To the investment of funds in United States Stocks, and collecting dividends thereon;

To securing Letters Patent for inventions from the United States or from European Governments,

To the disposal of lands in any of the States or Territories of the United States, to European capitalists or immigrants,

To the collection of debts, claims, legacies, and inheritances, either in the United States or any foreign country,

And to the transaction of any business requiring the intervention of an Attorney or Counsel,

Mr Palmer was director of the NEW YORK AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, which he established in 1830, and which became extensively and advantageously known in all parts of the commercial world He has visited Europe twice on the business of said Agency His second tour was made under the immediate auspices of Messrs N M Rothschild and Sons of London, with their special letters in his favor to the different branches of that House, and to their principal correspondents in the chief cities of Europe, on business connected with the negotiation of American Stocks, and he has the advantage, therefore, of being personally known to all the leading foreign bankers and the most eminent gentlemen of the legal profession abroad

Mr Snethen has had extensive experience, officially and professionally, in the practice of the Civil Law, the Law Merchant, our Land Laws, and the French, Spanish, and Mexican Laws, affecting land titles in all our acquired territories

Both the undersigned are practically conversant with the principal European languages

All business confined to their Agency shall be promptly and faithfully attended to
AARON HAIGHT PALMER,
WORTHINGTON G SNETHEN

☞ Communications must be addressed, post-paid, to *PALMER & SNETHEN* American and Foreign Agency, Washington, D C
Washington, D C, March, 1851—47tf

### SILVER HOUSE

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Oregon Territory, and the public generally, that he has opened the above named house in Oregon City, pleasantly situated on Front Street, for the accommodation of the boarding and traveling community and he hopes by strict attention to his table, beds, and whatever may conduce to the comfort of his guests, to merit a liberal share of their patronage

The Silver House has been newly finished and furnished throughout, and the bedding is all entirely new The table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, and not surpassed by any in the Territory, and the proprietor will endeavor to employ the most experienced hands to serve up the same. The Bar will always be found be unt fully supplied with the most choice liquors, and to this is connected a fine Bowling Saloon, for the enjoyment of the idle hours

Meals or suppers to be always had by calling at the Bar

Also, good stabling and horses for hire
STEVEN W. SHAVER, Proprietor
Sept 30, 1851 4 tf

**Commission Business.**

THE subscriber will receive orders and purchase all kinds of goods, stores, machinery, &c on commission, and will ship by vessel direct for Oregon, or via San Francisco as ordered All purchases will be insured for the benefit of the consignee, and any funds sent to him will be covered by Insurance, at current rate of expense.
WILLIAM ATKINSON
New York, Feb 13, 1851 –n 3tf

REFERENCES—NEW YORK
JOSIAH L HALE Esq, Atlantic Mutual Ins Co
ZEPHEDE COOK, Esq Astor Mutual Ins Co
JOHN S TAPPAN, Esq, Union " "
CALIFORNIA
Messrs F ARGENTI & Co Bankers, San Francisco
Messrs ADRAIN & STORY
OREGON
Messrs ABERNETHY & Co

### THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL

A NEW VOLUME of this "Journal of health" commences in July, 1851 Subscribers should send in their names at once The Philosophy and Practice of Hydropathy, Physiology, and Anatomy of the Human Body, Dietetics, Physical Education, the Chemistry of Life, and all other matters relating to Life, Health, and Happiness, will be given in this Journal We believe that man may prolong his life much beyond the number of years usually attained We propose to show how Published monthly, at One Dollar a year, in advance Please address all letters, post paid, to
FOWLER & WELLS,
131 Nassau st N Y.

## A New Volume

OF the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL commences July 1, 1851 Now is the time to subscribe Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Magnetism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, profusely illustrated it cannot fail to interest every class of readers. Every family, and especially all young men and women, should have a copy. It is printed on the first of every month, at One Dollar a year All letters should be post paid, and directed to
FOWLER & WELLS,
131 Nassau st N. Y

### Public Notice.

THE undersigned having been duly licensed and authorized to carry on the business of trading with the Wascopan, Columbia river, Dechutes, and Clickatat tribes of Indians in Oregon Territory, all persons not duly licensed to trade with said tribes are hereby duly notified that the laws for the regulation of trade with the Indian tribes in Oregon, will be strictly enforced in the territories of said tribes
NATHAN OLNEY
Dalles, Columbia River, June 3, 1851–41tf

### Lumber for Sale.

JAMES M MOORE & CO, having at length completed their Mills on Tuality river, are prepared to furnish the best quality of clear Pine, Cedar, Ash, Maple, Alder, Cotton-wood, Balm of Gilead, Hemlock, &c, on the most reasonable terms at the Mill 3 miles from the falls, or at the Ferry landing at Linn City. Persons wishing to procure the first quality of lumber, would do well to give us a call
Linn City, July 10 1851—tf,

Rev E. Walker


# OREGON SPECTATOR.

D J Schnebly, C. P. Culver, } Editors. "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way" G. D R Boyd, Printer 37 Per Annum, in Advance

Vol. 6. Oregon City, (O. T.,) Tuesday, January 27, 1852. No. 21.


## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives*

I congratulate you and our common constituency upon the favorable auspices under which you meet for your first session Our country is at peace with all the world. The agitation which, for a time, threatened to disturb the fraternal relations which make us one people, is fast subsiding, and a year of general prosperity and health has crowned the nation with unusual blessings None can look back to the dangers which are passed, or forward to the bright prospect before us, without feeling a thrill of gratification, at the same time that he must be impressed with a grateful sense of our profound obligations to a beneficent Providence, whose paternal care is so manifest in the happiness of this highly favored land

Since the close of the last Congress, certain Cubans and other foreigners, resident in the United States, who were more or less concerned in the previous invasion of Cuba, instead of being discouraged by its failure, have again abused the hospitality of this country, by making it the scene of the equipment of another military expedition against that possession of her Catholic majesty, in which they were countenanced, aided and joined by citizens of the United States. On receiving intelligence that such designs were entertained, I lost no time in issuing such instructions to the proper officers of the United States as seemed to be called for by the occasion By the proclamation, a copy of which is herewith submitted, I also warned those who might be in danger of being inveigled into this scheme, of its unlawful character, and of the penalties which they would incur For some time there was reason to hope that these measures had sufficed to prevent any such attempt This hope, however, proved to be delusive Very early in the morning of the third of August, a steamer, called the Pampero, departed from New Orleans for Cuba, having on board upward of four hundred armed men, with evident intentions to make war upon the authorities of the Island This expedition was set on foot in palpable violation of the laws of the United States Its leader was a Spaniard, and several of the chief officers, and some others engaged in it, were foreigners The persons composing it, however, were mostly citizens of the United States

Before the expedition set out, and probably before it was organized, a slight insurrectionary movement had taken place in the eastern quarter of Cuba. The importance of this movement was unfortunately so much exaggerated in the accounts published in this country, that these adventurers seem to have been led to believe that the Creole population of the island not only desired to throw off the authority of the mother country but had resolved upon that step, and had begun a well concerted enterprise for effecting it The persons engaged in the expedition were generally young and ill informed The steamer in which they embarked left New Orleans stealthily and without a clearance After touching at Key West she proceeded to the coast of Cuba, and, on the night between the 11th and 12th of August, landed the persons on board at Playtas within about twenty leagues of Havana

The main body of them proceeded to, and took possession of an inland village, six leagues distant, leaving others to follow in charge of the baggage, as soon as the means of transportation could be obtained The latter, having taken up their line of march to connect themselves with the main body, and having proceeded about four leagues into the country, were attacked on the morning of the 13th by a body of Spanish troops, and a bloody conflict ensued, after which they retreated to the place of disembarcation where about fifty of them obtained boats and reembarked therein They were, however, intercepted among the keys near the shore by a Spanish steamer cruising on the coast, captured and carried to Havana, and, after being examined before a military court were sentenced to be publicly executed, and the sentence was carried into effect on the 16th of August

On receiving information of what had occurred Commodore Foxhall A. Parker was instructed to proceed in the steam frigate Saranac to Havana, and inquire into the charges against the persons executed the circumstances under which they were taken, and whatsoever referred to their trial and sentence Copies of the instructions from the Department of State to him, and of his letters to that Department are herewith submitted

According to the record of the examination, the prisoners all admitted the offences charged against them, of being hostile invaders of the Island At the time of their trial and execution the main body of the invaders was still in the field, making war upon the Spanish authorities and Spanish subjects. After the lapse of some days, being overcome by the Spanish troops, they dispersed on the 21th of August, Lopez, their leader, was captured some days after, and executed on the 1st of September. Many of his remaining followers were killed, or died of hunger and fatigue, and the rest were made prisoners Of these, none appear to have been tried or executed Several of them were pardoned upon the application of their friends and others, and the rest, about one hundred and sixty in number, were sent to Spain Of the final disposition made of these we have no official information

Such is the melancholy result of this illegal and ill fated expedition Thus, thoughtless young men have been induced by false and fraudulent representations, to violate the law of their country, through rash and unfounded expectations of assisting to accomplish political revolutions in other States, and have lost their lives in the undertaking Too severe a judgment can hardly be passed, by the indignant sense of the community, upon those who, being better informed themselves, have yet led away the ardor of youth and an ill directed love of political liberty The correspondence between this Government and that of Spain relating to this transaction is herewith communicated

Although these offenders against the laws have forfeited the protection of their country, yet the Government may, so far as is consistent with its obligations to other countries, and its fixed purpose to maintain and enforce the laws, entertain sympathy for their unoffending families and friends, as well as a feeling of compassion for themselves Accordingly no proper effort has been spared, and none will be spared to procure the release of such citizens of the United States, engaged in this unlawful enterprise as are now in confinement in Spain, but it is to be hoped that such interposition with the government of that country may not be considered as affording any ground of expectation that the Government of the United States will hereafter feel itself under any obligation of duty to intercede for the liberation or pardon of such persons as are flagrant offenders against the law of nations and the laws of the United States These laws must be executed If we desire to maintain our respectability among the nations of the earth, it behooves us to enforce steadily and sternly the neutrality acts passed by Congress, and to follow, as far as may be, the violation of those acts with condign punishment

But what gives a peculiar criminality to this invasion of Cuba, is that under the lead of Spanish subjects, and with the aid of citizens of the United States it had its origin, with many, in motives of cupidity Money was advanced by individuals probably in considerable amounts, to purchase bonds, as they have been called issued by Lopez, of Cuba, at a very large discount, and for the payment of which the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and government of that island, from whatever source to be derived, were pledged, as well as the good faith of the Government expected to be established All these means of payment, it is evident, were only to be obtained by a process of bloodshed, war, and revolution Now will any that those who set on foot the military expeditions against foreign States by means like these are far more culpable than the ignorant and the necessitous whom they induce to go forth as the ostensible parties in the proceeding These organizers of the invasion of Cuba seem to have determined, with coolness and system, upon an undertaking which should disgrace their country violate its laws, and put to hazard the lives of ill informed and deluded men You will consider whether further legislation be necessary to prevent the perpetration of such offenses in future

No individuals have a right to hazard the peace of the country or to violate its laws upon vague notions of altering or reforming governments in other States. This principle is not only reasonable in itself, and in accordance with public law but is engrafted into the codes of other nations as well as our own But while such are the sentiments of this government it may be added that every independent nation must be presumed to be able to defend its possessions against unauthorized individuals banded together to attack them The Government of the United States, at all times since its establishment, has abstained and has sought to restrain the citizens of the country, from entering into controversies between other powers, and to observe all the duties of neutrality At an early period of the government, in the administration of Washington, several laws were passed for this purpose The main provisions of these laws were reenacted by the act of April, 1818, by which, among other things, it was declared that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means of any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years, and this law has been executed and enforced, to the full extent of the power of the Government, from that day to this.

In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine of neutrality and non intervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations, they have taken the lead themselves and have been followed by others This was admitted by one of the most eminent of modern British statesmen, who said in Parliament, while a minister of the crown, "that if he wished for a guide in a system of neutrality, he should take that laid down by America in the days of Washington and the Secretaryship of Jefferson," and we see, in fact, the act of Congress of 1818 was followed the succeeding year by an act of the Parliament of England, substantially the same in its general provisions Up to that time there had been no similar law in England, except certain highly penal statutes passed in the reign of George II, prohibiting English subjects from enlisting in foreign service, the avowed object of which statutes was, that foreign armies, raised for the purpose of restoring the house of Stuart to the throne should not be strengthened by recruits from England herself

All must see that difficulties may arise in carrying the laws referred to into execution in a country now having three or four thousand miles of sea coast, with an infinite number of ports and harbors and small inlets, from some of which unlawful expeditions may suddenly set forth, without the knowledge of Government, against the possessions of foreign States

Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience But, while we avow and maintain this neutral policy ourselves we are anxious to see the same forbearance on the part of other nations, whose forms of government are different from our own The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country

The governments of Great Britain and France have issued orders to their naval commanders on the West Indian station to prevent by force, if necessary, the landing of adventurers from any nation on the Island of Cuba with hostile intent The copy of a memorandum of a conversation on this subject between the Charge d Affaires of her Britannic Majesty and the Acting Secretary of State, and of a subsequent note of the former to the Department of State, are herewith submitted together with a copy of a note of the Acting Secretary of State to the Minister of the French Republic, and of the reply of the latter, on the same subject These papers will acquaint you with the grounds of this interposition of the two leading commercial powers of Europe, and with the apprehensions which this government could not fail to entertain, that such interposition, if carried into effect, might lead to abuses in derogation of the maritime rights of the United States. The maritime rights of the United States are founded on a firm secure, and well defined basis, they stand upon the ground of National Independence and public law, and will be maintained in all their full and just extent

The principle which this Government has heretofore solemnly announced it still adheres to, and will maintain under all circumstances and at all hazards That principle is that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels on the coasts of the United States, or the seas adjacent thereto It will be seen by the last communication from the British Charge d'Affaires to the Department of State, that he is authorized to assure the Secretary of State that every care will be taken that, in executing the preventive measures against the expeditions, which the United States Government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation

In addition to the correspondence on this subject, herewith submitted, official information has been received at the Department of State, of assurances by the French Government that, in the orders given to the French naval forces, they were expressly instructed, in any operations they might engage in, to respect the flag of the United States wherever it might appear, and to commit no act of hostility upon any vessel or armament under its protection

Ministers and Consuls of foreign nations are the means and agents of communication between us and those nations, and it is of the utmost importance that, while residing in the country, they should feel a perfect security so long as they faithfully discharge their respective duties and are guilty of no violation of our laws "this is the admitted law of nations, and no country has a deeper interest in maintaining it than the United States Our commerce spreads over every sea and visits every clime, and our Ministers and Consuls are appointed to protect the interests of that commerce, as well as to guard the peace of the country and maintain the honor of its flag. But how can they discharge these duties unless they be themselves protected, and, if protected, it must be by the laws of the country in which they reside, And what is due to our own public functionaries residing in foreign nations is exactly the measure of what is due to the functionaries of other Governments residing here As in war, the bearers of flags of truce are sacred or else wars would be interminable, so in peace, Ambassadors, public Ministers and Consuls, charged with friendly national intercourse, are objects of especial respect and protection, each according to the rights belonging to his rank and station In view of these important principles, it is with deep mortification and regret I announce to you that, during the excitement growing out of the executions at Havana, the office of her Catholic majesty's consul at New Orleans was assailed by a mob, his property destroyed, the Spanish flag found in the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he himself induced to flee for his personal safety which he supposed to be in danger On receiving intelligence of these events, I forthwith directed the attorney of the United States residing at New Orleans to inquire into the facts and the extent of the pecuniary loss sustained by the Consul, with the intention of laying them before you, that you might make provision for such indemnity to him as a just regard for the honor of the nation and the respect which is due to a friendly power might, in your judgment, seem to require The correspondence upon this subject between the Secretary of State and her Catholic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary is herewith transmitted

The occurrence at New Orleans has led me to give my attention to the state of our laws in regard to foreign ambassadors, ministers, and consuls I think the legislation of the country is deficient in not providing sufficiently either for the protection or punishment of consuls I therefore recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress

Your attention is again invited to the question of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada and other British possessions near our frontier Overtures for a convention upon this subject have been received from her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary but it seems to be in many respects preferable that the matter should be regulated by reciprocial legislation Documents are laid before you showing the terms which the British government is willing to offer and the measures which it may adopt if some arrangement upon this subject shall not be made

From the accompanying copy of a note from the British Legation at Washington, and the reply of the Department of state thereto, it will appear that her Britannic Majesty's Government is desirous that a part of the boundary line between Oregon and the British possessions should be authoritatively marked out, and that an intention was expressed to apply to Congress for an appropriation to defray the expense thereof on the part of the United States Your attention to this subject is accordingly invited, and a proper appropriation recommended

A convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against Portugal has been concluded, and the ratifications have been exchanged — The first installment of the amount to be paid by Portugal fell due on the 30th of September last, and has been paid

The President of the French Republic, according to the provisions of the Convention, has been selected arbiter in the case of the General Armstrong; and has signified that he accepts the trust, and the high satisfaction he feels in acting as the common friend of two nations, with which France is united by sentiments of sincere and lasting amity

The Turkish Government has expressed its thanks for the kind reception given to the Sultan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States On the 28th of February last a dispatch was addressed by the Secretary of State to Mr Marsh, the American Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to ask of the Turkish Government permission for the Hungarians, then imprisoned within the domains of the Sublime Porte, to remove to this country — On the 3d of March last, both Houses of Congress passed a resolution requesting the President to authorize the employment of a public vessel to convey to this country Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity.

The instruction above referred to was complied with, and the Turkish Government having released Governor Kossuth and his companions from prison, on the 10th of September last they embarked on board the steam frigate Mississippi, which was selected to carry into effect the resolution of Congress Governor Kossuth left the Mississippi at Gibraltar, for the purpose of making a visit to England, and may shortly be expected in New York By communications to the Department of State has expressed his grateful acknowledgments for the interposition of this Government in behalf of himself and his associates This country has been justly regarded as a safe asylum for those whom political events have exiled from their own homes in Europe and it is recommended to Congress to consider in what manner Governor Kossuth and his companions, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated

It is earnestly to be hoped that the differences which have for some time past been pending between the government of the French Republic and that of the Sandwich Islands, may be peacably and durably adjusted, so as to secure the independence of those Islands. Long before the events which have of late imparted so much importance to the possessions of the United States on the Pacific, we acknowledged the independence of the Hawaiian government This government was first in taking that step, and several of the leading powers of Europe immediately followed We were influenced in this measure by the existing and prospective importance of the Islands as a place of refuge and refreshment for our vessels engaged in the whale fishery, and by the consideration that they lie in the course of the great trade which must at no distant day, be carried on between the western coast of North America and Asia

We were also influenced by a desire that those islands should not pass under the control of any other great maritime State, but should remain in an independent condition, and so be accessible and useful to all nations I need not say that the importance of these considerations has been greatly enhanced by the sudden and vast development which the interests of the United States have attained in California and Oregon, and the policy heretofore adopted in regard to these islands will be steadily pursued

It is gratifying not only to those who consider the commercial interests of nations, but also to all who favor the progress of knowledge and the diffusion of religion, to see a community emerge from a savage state and attain such a degree of civilization in these distant seas

It is much to be deplored that the internal tranquility of the Mexican Republic should again be seriously disturbed, for since the peace between that Republic and the United States, it had enjoyed such comparative repose that the most favorable anticipations for the future might with reason be confidently indulged These however, have been thwarted by the recent outbreaks in the State of Tamaulipas on the right bank of the Rio Bravo Having received information that persons from the United States had taken part in the insurrection, and apprehending that their example might be followed by others, I caused orders to be issued for the purpose of preventing any hostile expeditions against Mexico from being set on foot in violation of the laws of the United States Likewise issued a proclamation upon the subject a copy of which I herewith lay before you This appeared to be rendered imperative by the obligations of treaties and the general duties of good neighborhood

In my last annual message I informed Congress that citizens of the United States had undertaken the connection of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under a grant of the Mexican government to a citizen of that republic, and that this enterprise would probably be prosecuted with energy whenever Mexico should consent to such stipulations with the Government of the United States as should impart a feeling of security to those who should invest their property in the enterprise.

A convention between the two governments for the accomplishment of that end has been ratified by this Government, and only awaits the decision of the Congress and the Executive republic

Some unexpected difficulties and delays have arisen in the ratification of that convention by Mexico, but it is to be presumed that her decision will be governed by just and enlightened views, as well of the general importance of the object, as of her own interests and obligations

In negotiating upon this important subject, this Government has had in view one, and only one object The object has been, and is, the construction and attainment of a passage from ocean to ocean, the shortest and best for travellers and merchandise, and equally open to all the world. It has sought to obtain no territorial acquisition, nor any advantages peculiar to itself, and it would see, with the greatest regret, that Mexico should oppose any obstacle to the accomplishment of an enterprise which promises so much convenience to the whole commercial world, and such eminent advantages to Mexico herself. Impressed with these sentiments and these convictions, the Government will continue to exert all proper efforts to bring about the necessary arrangement with the Republic of Mexico for the speedy completion of the work

For some months past the Republic of Nicaragua has been the theatre of one of those civil convulsions, from which the cause of free institutions, and the general prosperity and social progress of the States of Central America, have so often and so severely suffered. Until quiet shall have been restored, and a government apparently stable shall have been organized, no advance can profitably be made in disposing of the question pending between the two countries

I am happy to announce that an interoceanic communication from the mouth of St John to the Pacific has been so far accomplished as that passengers have actually traversed it and merchandise has been transported over it, and when the canal shall have been completed, according to the original plan, the means of communication will be further improved

It is understood that a considerable part of the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama has been completed, and that the road and passengers will in future be conveyed thereon

Whichever of the several routes between the two oceans may ultimately prove most eligible for travelers to and from the different States on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, and our coast on the Pacific, there is little reason to doubt that all of them will be useful to the public, and will liberally reward that individual enterprise, by which alone they have been or are expected to be carried into effect

Peace has been concluded between the contending parties in the Island of St Domingo, and it is hoped upon a durable basis Such is the extent of our commercial relations with that island that the United States cannot fail to feel a strong interest in its tranquility

The office of Commissioner to China remains unfilled, several persons have been appointed and the place has been offered to others all of whom have declined its acceptance, on the ground of the inadequacy of the compensation The annual allowance by law is $6,000, and there is no provision for any outfit I therefore recommend the consideration of the subject to Congress Our commerce with China is highly important and is becoming more and more so, in consequence of the increasing intercourse between our ports on the Pacific Coast and Eastern Asia China is understood to be a country where living is very expensive, and I know of no reason why the American Commissioner sent thither should not be placed, in regard to compensation, on an equal footing with Ministers who represent this country at the Courts of Europe

By reference to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to $52,812 970 [illegible] which with the balance in the Treasury on the first of July, 1850, gave an available means for the year, the sum of $58,917,521 26

The total expenditures for the same period were $48,005 873 68

| | |
|---|---|
| The total imports for the year ending 30th June 1851 were | $215,7[illegible] |
| Of which there were in specie | 4[illegible] |
| The exports for the same period were | 217 51[illegible] |
| Of which there were of domestic products | $178 516,555 |
| Foreign goods re-exported | 9 738 695 |
| Specie | 29,231,880 |
| | $217,517 [illegible] |

Since the 1st of December last, the payment in cash on account of the public debt, exclusive of interest, have amounted to $7,501 456 56, which, however, includes the sum of $3 212,400 paid under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico and the further sum of $2 591,213 47 being the amount of awards to American citizens under the late treaty with Mexico for which the issue of stock was authorized, but which was paid in cash from the Treasury

The public debt on the 29th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas by the act of 9th September, 1850, was $62,560,395 26

The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at $51,500,000 which with the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury, on the 30th June next, will give, as the probable available means for that year, the sum of $63,258 713 09

It has been deemed proper, in view of the large expenditures consequent on the acquisition of territory from Mexico that the estimates of the next fiscal year should be laid before Congress in such manner as to distinguish the expenditures so required from the ordinary demands upon the Treasury

The total expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated at $12,892,2[illegible] for which there is required for the military purposes of the Government, other than those consequent upon the acquisition of our new Territories, and deducting the payments on account of the public debt, the sum of $33,313,198 63, and for the purposes connected directly or indirectly with those territories, and in the fulfillment of the obligations of the Government, contracted in consequence of their acquisition, the sum of $9,519 11 11

If the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the expenditures required for these Territories shall be sanctioned by corresponding action on the part of Congress, and appropriations made in accordance therewith, there will be an estimated unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1853, of $[illegible] 366,413 90, wherewith to meet that portion of the public debt due on the 1st July following, amounting to $6,[illegible] 35, as well as any appropriations w[illegible]

may be made beyond the estimates

In thus referring to the estimated expenditures on account of our newly-acquired Territories, I may express the hope that Congress will concur with me in the desire that a liberal course of policy may be pursued toward them, and that every obligation, express or implied, entered into in consequence of their acquisition, shall be fulfilled by the most liberal appropriations for that purpose.

The value of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit an increase of $13,646,322 At first view this condition of our trade with foreign nations would seem to present the most flattering hopes of its future prosperity — An examination of the details of our exports, however, will show that the increased value of our exports for the last fiscal year is to be found in the high price of cotton which prevailed during the first half of that year, which price has since declined about one half

The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from $68,701,921, in 1847, to $26,051,373 in 1850, and to $21,948,653, in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year

The aggregate values of rice exported during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, also exhibits a decrease amounting to $160,917, which, with a decline in the values of exports of tobacco for the same period, make an aggregate decrease in these two articles of $1,156,751

The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country, by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets

The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestibly that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy On the contrary, notwithstanding the repeal of the restrictive corn laws of England, the foreign demand for the products of the American farmer has steadily declined, since the short crops and consequent famine in a portion of Europe have been happily replaced by full crops and comparative abundance of food.

It will be seen, by recurring to the commercial statistics for the past year, that the value of our domestic exports has been increased in the single item of raw cotton by $40,000 000 over the value of that export for the year preceding This is not due to any increased general demand for that article, but to the short crop of the preceding year Should the cotton crop now going forward to market be only equal in quantity to that of the year preceding, and be sold at the present prices, it will bring into the country the value of our exports for the present fiscal year of at least $10,000,000, compared with the amount exported for the year ending 30th June, 1851

The production of gold in California for the past year seems to promise a large supply of that metal from that quarter for some time to come This large annual increase of the currency of the world must be attended with its usual results — These have been already partialy disclosed in the enhancement of prices and a rising spirit of speculation and adventure, tending to overtrading, as well at home as abroad Unless some salutary check shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that importations of foreign goods beyond a healthy demand in this country will lead to a sudden drain of the precious metals from us, bringing with it, as it has done in former times, the most disastrous consequences to the business and capital of the American people

The exports of specie to liquidate our foreign debt during the past fiscal year have been $24,263,979 over the amount of specie imported The exports of specie during the first quarters of the present fiscal year have been $14,651,827 Should specie continue to be exported at this rate for the remaining three quarters of this year, it will drain from our metallic currency during the year ending 30th June, 1852, the enormous amount of $58, 607,308

The present prosperous condition of the national finances, it will become the duty of Congress to consider the best mode of paying off the public debt If the present and anticipated surplus in the Treasury should not be absorbed by appropriations of an extraordinary character, this surplus should be employed in such way, and under such restrictions, as Congress may enact, in extinguishing the outstanding debt of the nation

By reference to the act of Congress approved 9th September, 1850, it will be seen that, in consideration of certain concessions by the State of Texas, it is provided that the "United States shall pay to 'the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars, in a stock bearing five 'per cent. interest, and redeemable at the 'end of fourteen years, the interest payable half yearly, at the Treasury of the 'United States "

In the same section of the law it is further provided "that no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until 'the creditors of the State holding bonds 'and other certificates of stock of Texas, 'for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the United States releases of all 'claims against the United States, for or on account of said bonds or certificates, in 'such form as shall be prescribed by 'the 'Secretary of the Treasury, and approved 'by the President of the United States."

The form of release thus provided for has been prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Treasury and approved It has been published in all the leading newspapers in the commercial cities of the United States, and all persons holding claims of the kind specified in the foregoing proviso were required to file their releases (in the form thus prescribed) in the Treasury of the United States on or before the 1st day of October, 1851 Although this publication has been continued from the 25th day of March, 1851, yet up to the 1st of October last comparatively few releases had been filed by the creditors of Texas

The authorities of the State of Texas, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, have furnished a schedule of the public debt of that State created prior to her admission into the Union, with a copy of the laws under which each class was contracted

I have, from the documents furnished by the State of Texas, determined the classes of claims which in my judgment fall within the provisions of the act of Congress of the 9th of September, 1850

On being officially informed of the acceptance by Texas of the propositions contained in the act referred to, I caused the stock to be prepared, and the five millions which are to be issued unconditionally, bearing an interest of five per cent from the 1st day of January, 1851, have been for some time ready to be delivered to the State of Texas The authorities of Texas, up to the present time, have not authorized any one to receive this stock, and it remains in the Treasury Department, subject to the order of Texas

The releases, required by law to be deposited in the Treasury, not having been filed there, the remaining five millions have not been issued This last amount of the stock will be withheld from Texas until the conditions upon which it is to be delivered shall be complied with by the creditors of that State, unless Congress shall otherwise direct by a modification of the law

In my last annual message, to which I respectfully refer, I stated briefly the reasons which induced me to recommend a modification of the present tariff, by converting the ad valorem into a specific duty, wherever the article imported was of such a character as to permit it, and that such a discrimination should be made, in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country, as to encourage home production without excluding foreign competition

The numerous frauds which continue to be practised upon the revenue, by false invoices and undervaluations, constitute an unanswerable reason for adopting specific instead of ad valorem duties in all cases where the nature of the commodity does not forbid it A striking illustration of these frauds will be exhibited in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the custom house valuation of articles imported under a former law subject to specific duties, when there was no [illegible] custom-house valuations of the same articles, under the present system of ad valorem duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no doubt of the existence of the most flagrant abuses under the existing laws — This practical evasion of the present law, combined with the languishing condition of some of the great interests of the country, caused by over importations and consequent depressed prices, and with the failure in obtaining a foreign market for our increasing surplus of breadstuffs and provisions has induced me again to recommend a modification of the existing tariff

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, which accompanies this communication, will present a condensed statement of the operations of that important department of the Government

It will be seen that the cash sales of the public lands exceed those of the preceding year, and that there is reason to anticipate a still further increase, notwithstanding the large donations which have been made to many of the States, and the liberal grants to individuals as a reward for military services This fact furnishes very gratifying evidence of the growing wealth and prosperity of our country

Suitable measures have been adopted for commencing the survey of the public lands in California and Oregon Surveying parties have been organized, and some progress has been made in establishing the principal base and meridian lines — But further legislation and additional appropriations will be necessary, before the proper subdivisions can be made, and the general land system extended over those remote parts of our territory

On the 3d of March last an act was passed providing for the appointment of three commissioners to settle private land claims in California Three persons were immediately appointed, all of whom, however, declined accepting the office, in consequence of the inadequacy of the compensation. Others were promptly selected, who, for the same reason, also declined, and it was not until late in the season that the services of suitable persons could be secured A majority of the commissioners convened, in this city, on the 10th of September last, when detailed instructions were given to them in regard to their duties Their first meeting for the transaction of business will be held in San Francisco on the 8th day of the present month.

I have thought it proper to refer to these facts, not only to explain the causes of the delay in filling the commission, but to call your attention to the propriety of increasing the compensation of the commissioners. The office is one of great labor and responsibility, and the compensation should be such as to command men 'of a high order of talents and the most unquestionable integrity.

The proper disposal of the mineral lands of California is a subject surrounded by great difficulties. In my last annual message I recommended the survey and sale of them in small parcels, under such restrictions as would effectually guard against monopoly and speculation. But upon further information, and in deference to the opinions of persons familiar with the subject, I am inclined to change that recommendation, and advise that they be permitted to remain, as at present, a common field, open to the enterprise and industry of all our citizens, until further experience shall have developed the best policy to be ultimatdly adopted in regard to them It is safer to suffer the inconveniences that now exist, for a short period than by premature legislation, to fasten on the country a system founded in error which may place the whole subject beyond the control of Congress

The agricultural lands should, however, be surveyed and brought into market with as little delay as possible, that the titles may become settled, and the inhabitants stimulated to make permanent improvements, and enter on the ordinary pursuits of life To effect these objects it is desirable that the necessary provision be made by law for the establishment of land offices in California and Oregon, and for the efficient prosecution of the surveys at an early day

Some difficulties have occurred in organizing the Territorial governments of New Mexico and Utah, and, when more accurate information shall be obtained of the causes, a further communication will be made upon the subject

In my last annual communication to Congress I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, and I take this occasion again to invoke your favorable consideration of the subject

Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great interest of our people Four-fifths of our active population are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the rapid expansion of our settlements over new territory is daily adding to the number of those engaged in that vocation — Justice and policy therefore, alike require that the Government should use all the means authorized by the Constitution to promote the interests and welfare of that important class of our fellow-citizens — And yet it is a singular fact that while the manufacturing and commercial interests have engaged the attention of Congress during a large portion of every Session, and our statutes abound in provisions for their protection and encouragement, little has yet been done directly for the advancement of agriculture It is time that this reproach to our legislation should be removed and I sincerely hope that the present Congress will not close their labors without adopting efficient means to supply the omissions of those who have preceded them

An Agricultural Bureau, charged with the duty of collecting and disseminating correct information as to the best mode of cultivation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring the fertility of the soil, and of procuring and distributing seeds and plants and other vegetable productions, with instructions in regard to the soil, climate, and treatment best adapted to their growth, could not fail to be in the language of Washington, in his last annual message to Congress, a "very cheap instrument of immense national benefit "

Regarding the act of Congress approved 28th September, 1850, granting bounty lands to persons who have been engaged in the military service of the country as a great measure of national justice and munificence, an anxious desire has been felt, by the officers entrusted with its immediate execution, to give prompt effect to its provisions All the means within their control were, therefore, brought into requisition to expedite the adjudication of claims and I am gratified to be able to state that near one hundred thousand applications have been considered, and about seventy thousand warrants issued within the short space of nine months If adequate provision be made by law to carry into effect the recommendations of the Department it is confidently expected that, before the close of the next fiscal year, all who are entitled to the benefits of the act will have received their warrants

The Secretary of the Interior has suggested in his report various amendments of the laws relating to pensions and bounty lands, for the purpose of more effectually guarding against abuses and frauds on the Government, to all of which I invite your particular attention

The large accessions to our Indian population consequent upon the acquisition of New-Mexico and California, and the extension of our settlements into Utah and Oregon, have given increased interest and importance to our relations with the aboriginal race

No material change has taken place, within the last year in the condition and prospects of the Indian tribes who reside in the Northwestern Territory and west of the Mississippi River We are at peace with all of them, and it will be a source of pleasure to you to learn that they are gradually advancing in civilization and the pursuits of social life

Along the Mexican frontier, and in California and Oregon, there have been occasional manifestations of unfriendly feeling, and some depredations committed I am satisfied, however, that they resulted more from the destitute and starving condition of the Indians than from any settled hostility towards the whites As the settlements of our citizens progress toward them the game upon which they mainly rely for subsistence is driven off or destroyed, and the only alternative left to them is starvation or plunder. It becomes us to consider, in view of this condition of things, whether justice and humanity, as well as an enlightened economy, do not require that, instead of seeking to punish them for offences which are the result of our own policy toward them, we should not provide for their immediate wants and encourage them to engage in agriculture, and to rely on their labor, instead of the chase, for the means of support.

Various important treaties have been negotiated with different tribes during the year, by which their title to large and valuable tracts of country has been extinguished, all of which will, at the proper time, be submitted to the Senate for ratification

The joint commission under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo has been actively engaged in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico It was stated, in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, that the initial point on the Pacific and the point of the junction of the Gila with the Colorado river had been determined, and the intervening line, about one hundred and fifty miles in length, run and marked by temporary monuments Since that time a monument of marble has been erected at the initial point, and permanent land marks of iron have been placed at suitable distances along the line

The initial point on the Rio Grande has also been fixed by the commissioners at latitude 32 deg 22 min , and at the date of the last communication the survey of the line had been made thence westward about one hundred and fifty miles to the neighborhood of the copper mines

The commission on our part was at first organized on a scale which experience proved to be unwieldy and attended with unnecessary expense Orders have, therefore, been issued for the reduction of the number of persons employed within the smallest limits, consistent with the safety of those engaged in the service, and the prompt and efficient execution of their important duties

Returns have been received from all the officers engaged in taking the census in the States and Territories, except California The superintendent employed to make the enumeration in that State has not yet made his full report, from causes, as he alleges, beyond his control This failure is much to be regretted, as it has prevented the Secretary of the Interior from making the decennial apportionment of representatives among the States, as required by the act approved May 23, 1850 It is hoped, however, that the returns will soon be received, and no time will then be lost in making the necessary apportionment and in transmitting the certificates required by law

The superintendent of the seventh census is diligently employed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in classifying, and arranging, in tabular form, all the statistical information derived from the returns of the marshals and it is believed that when the work shall be completed it will exhibit a more perfect view of the population, wealth, occupations, and social conditions of a great country, than has ever been presented to the world The value of such a work, as the basis of enlightened legislation, can hardly be over-estimated, and I earnestly hope that Congress will lose no time in making the appropriations necessary to complete the classifications, and to publish the results in a style worthy of the subject and of our national character

The want of a uniform fee bill, prescribing the compensation to be allowed district attorneys, clerks, marshals and commissioners in civil and criminal cases, is the cause of much vexation, injustice and complaint I would recommend a thorough revision of the laws on the whole subject, and the adoption of a tariff of fees which, as far as practicable, should be uniform, and prescribe a specific compensation for every service which the officer may be required to perform This subject will be fully presented in the report of the Secretary of the Interior

In my last annual message I gave briefly my reasons for believing that you possessed constitutional power to improve the harbors of our great lakes and seacoast, and the navigation of our principal rivers and recommended that appropriations should be made for completing such works as had already been commenced, and for commencing such others as might seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance Without repeating the reasons then urged, I deem it my duty again to call your attention to this important subject The works on many of the harbors were left in an unfinished state, and consequently exposed to the action of the elements, which is fast destroying them Great numbers of lives and vast amounts of property are annually lost for want of safe and convenient harbors on the lakes None but those who have been exposed to that dangerous navigation can fully appreciate the importance of this subject The whole Northwest appeals to you for relief, and I trust their appeal will receive due consideration at your hands

The same is in a measure true in regard to some of the harbors and inlets on the seacoast.

The unobstructed navigation of our large rivers is of equal importance Our settlements are now extending to the sources of the great rivers which empty into, and form a part of the Mississippi, and the value of the public lands in those regions would be greatly enhanced by freeing the navigation of those waters from obstructions. In view, therefore, of this great interest, I deem it my duty again to urge upon Congress to make such appropriations for these improvements as they may deem necessary

The survey of the Delta of the Mississippi, with a view to the prevention of the overflows that have proved so disastrous to that region of country, have been nearly completed, and the reports thereof are now in course of preparation, and will shortly be laid before you

The protection of our south-western frontier,, and of the adjacent Mexican States, against the Indian tribes within our border, has claimed my earnest and constant attention. Congress having failed at the last session, to adopt my recommendation that an additional regiment of mounted men specially adapted to that service should be raised, all that remained to be done was to make the best use of the means at my disposal. Accordingly, all the troops adapted to that service that could properly be spared from other quarters have been concentrated on that frontier, and officers of high reputation selected to command them A new arrangement of the military posts has also been made, whereby the troops are brought nearer to the Mexican frontier and to the tribes they are intended to overawe.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to realize all the benefits that are expected to result from these arrangements, but I have every reason to hope that they will effectually check their marauding expeditions The nature, of the country, which furnishes little for the support of an army and abounds in places of refuge and concealment, is remarkably well adapted to this predatory warfare, and we can scarcely hope that any military force combined with the greatest vigilance, can entirely suppress it

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo we are bound to protect the territory of Mexico against the incursions of the savage tribes within our border "with equal diligence and energy" as if the same were made within our territory or against our citizens I have endeavored to comply, as far as possible, with this provision of the treaty Orders have been given to the officers commanding on that frontier, to consider the Mexican territory and its inhabitants, as, equally with our own, entitled to their protection, and to make all their plans and arrangements with a view to the attainment of this object Instructions have also been given to the Indian commissioners and agents among these tribes, in all treaties to make the clauses designed for the protection of our own citizens apply also to those of Mexico I have no reason to doubt that these instructions have been fully carried into effect Nevertheless it is probable that, in spite of all our efforts, some of the neighboring States of Mexico may have suffered, as our own have, from depredations by the Indians

To the difficulties of defending our own territory, as above mentioned, are superadded, in defending that of Mexico, those that arise from its remoteness, from the fact that we have no right to station our troops within her limits, and that there is no efficient military force on the Mexican side to co-operate with our own So long as this shall continue to be the case, the number and activity of our troops will rather increase than diminish the evil, as the Indians will naturally turn towards that country where they encounter the least resistance Yet these troops are necessary to subdue them, and to compel them to make and observe treaties Until this shall have been done, neither country will enjoy any security from their attacks

The Indians in California, who had previously appeared of a peaceable character, and disposed to cultivate the friendship of the whites, have recently committed several acts of hostility As a large portion of the reinforcements sent to the Mexican frontier were drawn from the Pacific, the military force now stationed there is considered entirely inadequate to its defence It cannot be increased, however, without an increase of the army, and I again recommend that measure as indispensable to the protection of the frontier

I invite your attention to the suggestions on this subject, and on others connected with his department, in the report of the Secretary of War

The appropriations for the support of the army during the current fiscal year, ending 30th June next, were reduced far below the estimate submitted by the Department The consequence of this reduction is a considerable deficiency, to which I invite your early attention.

The expenditures of that Department, for the year ending 30th June last, were $9,06,265,58 The estimates for the year commencing 1st July next, and ending June 30, 1853, are $7,898,775,83 ; showing a reduction of $1,161,492,75

The Board of Commissioners, to whom the management of the affairs of the Military Asylum, created by the act of 3d March last, was entrusted, have selected a site for the establishment of an Asylum in the vicinity of this city

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will exhibit the condition of the public service under the superversion of that Department Our naval force afloat during the present year, has been actively employed in giving protection to our widely extended and increasing commerce and interests in the various quarters of the globe

The expedition commanded by Lieut DeHaven, despatched in search of British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions, in the Arctic Seas, returned to New York in the month of October, after having undergone great peril and suffering, from an unknown and dangerous navigation, and the rigors of a northern climate, without any satisfactory information of the objects of their search, but with new contributions to science and navigation, from the unfrequented polar regions The officers and men of the expedition, having been all volunteers for this service, and having so conducted it as to meet the entire approbation of the government, it is suggested, as an act of grace and generosity, that the same allowances of extra pay and emoluments be extended to them, that were made to the officers and men of like rating, in the exploring expedition to the South Seas

I earnestly recommend to your attention, the necessity of reorganizing the Naval Establishment, appointing and fixing the number of officers in each grade, providing some mode of promotion to the higher grades of the navy, having reference to merit and capacity, rather than seniority or date of entry into the service, and for retiring from the effective list, upon reduced pay those who may be incompetent to the performance of active duty.

The determination of the questions of relative rank between the sea officers and civil officers of the navy, and between officers of the army and navy, in the various grades of each, will also merit your attention The failure to provide any substitute, when corporal punishment was abolished for officers in the navy, has occasioned the convening of numerous courts-martial, upon the arrival of vessels in port, and it is believed to have had an injurious effect upon the discipline and efficiency of the service It is hoped that Congress will establish such modes of determining guilt, and such gradations of punishment as are consistent with humanity and the personal rights of individuals, and at the same time shall ensure the most energetic and efficient performance of duty, and the suppression of crime in our ships of war

The stone dock in the navy yard at New York, which was ten years in process of construction, has been so far finished as to be surrendered up to the authorities of the yard The dry dock at Philadelphia is reported as completed, and is expected soon to be tested and delivered over to the agents of the government That at Portsmouth, N H, is also nearly ready for delivery, and a contract has been concluded, agreeably to the act of Congress at its last session, for a floating dock on the bay of San Francisco I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Department, touching the establishment of a navy yard in conjunction with this dock on the Pacific Such a station is highly necessary to the convenience and effectiveness of our fleet in that ocean, which must be expected to increase with the growth of commerce, and the rapid extension of our whale fisheries over its waters

The Naval Academy, at Annapolis, under a revised and improved system of regulations, now affords opportunities of education and instruction to the pupils, quite equal, it is believed, for professional improvement, to those enjoyed by the cadets in the Military Academy A large class of acting midshipmen was received at the commencement of the last academic term, and a practice ship has been attached to the institution, to afford the amplest means for regular instruction in seamanship, as well as for cruises during the vacations of three or four months in each year

The advantages of science in nautical affairs, have rarely been more strikingly illustrated, than in the fact stated in the report of the Navy Department, that, by means of the wind and current charts, projected and prepared by Lieutenant Maury, the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of our country has been shortened by about forty days

The estimates for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps, the ensuing fiscal year, will be found to be $5 856,472 19, the estimates for the current year being $5,900 621.

The estimates for special objects under the control of this Department amount to $2,081,220 89, against $2,210,980 for the present year, the increase being occasioned by the additional mail service on the Pacific coast, and the construction of the dock in California, authorised at the last session of Congress, and some slight additions under the head of improvements and repairs in navy yards, buildings, and machinery

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, presents an interesting view of the progress, operations, and condition of his department

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of mail routes within the U States was 196,290 miles, the annual transportation thereon 53,272,252 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation, $3,421,754

The length of the foreign mail routes is estimated at 18,349 miles, and the annual transportation thereon, at $1,472,187 of which $448,937 is paid by the Post Office Department, and $1,023,250 is paid through the Navy Department

The annual transportation WITHIN the United States, (excluding the service in California and Oregon, which is now, for the first time, reported and embraced in the tabular statements of the Department) exceeds that of the preceding year 6,162,855 miles, at an increased cost of $547,110.

The whole number of post offices in the United States, on the 30th day of June last, was 19,796 There were 1,698 post offices established, and 256 discontinued, during the year

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year, including the appropriations for the franked matter of Congress, of the Departments, and officers of Government, and excluding the foreign postages, collected for and payable to the British post office, amounted to $6,727,806,78

The expenditures for the same period, (excluding $20,509,49, paid under an award of the Auditor, in pursuance of a resolution of the last Congress, for mail service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1832 and 1833, and the amount paid to the British post office for foreign postages collected for and payable to that office) amounted to $6,024,566 79; leaving a balance of revenue over the proper expenditures of the year of $703,299 99

The receipts for postage during the year (excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British post office) amounted to $6,345,747 24, being an increase of $997,610 79, or 18,65, 100

per cent over the like receipts for the preceding year

The reduction of postage, under the Act of March last, did not take effect until the commencement of the present fiscal year The accounts for the first quarter, under the operation of the reduced rates, will not be settled before January next; and no reliable estimate of the receipts for the present year can yet be made It is believed, however, that they will fall far short of those of the last year. The surplus of the revenues now on hand is, however, so large that no further appropriation from the treasury, in aid of the revenues of the Department, is required for the current fiscal year

In his last annual report the Postmaster General recommended a reduction of postage to rates which he deemed as low as could be prudently adopted, unless Congress was prepared to appropriate from the treasury, for the support of the Department, a sum more than equivalent to the mail services performed by it for the Government The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in respect to letter postage, except on letters from and to California and Oregon, were substantially adopted by the last Congress He now recommends adherence to the present letter rates, and advises against a further reduction until justified by the revenue of the Department

He also recommends that the rates of postage on printed matter be so revised as to render them more simple, and more uniform in their operation upon all classes of printed matter I submit the recommendations of the report to your favorable consideration

The public statutes of the United States have now been accumulating for more than sixty years, and, interspersed with private acts, are scattered through numerous volumes, and, from the cost of the whole, have become almost inaccessible to the great mass of the community They also exhibit much of the incongruity and imperfection of hasty legislation As it seems to be generally conceded that there is no "common law" of the United States to supply the defects of their legislation, it is most important that that legislation should be as perfect as possible, defining every power intended to be conferred, every crime intended to be made punishable, and prescribing the punishment to be inflicted In addition to some particular cases spoken of more at length, the whole criminal code is lamentably defective Some offenses are imperfectly described, and others are entirely omitted —so that flagrant crimes may be committed with impunity The scale of punishment is not in all cases graduated according to the degree and nature of the offense, and it is often rendered more unequal by the different modes of punishment or penitentiary confinement, in the different States

Many laws of a permanent character have been introduced into appropriation bills, and it is often difficult to determine whether the particular clause expires with the temporary act of which it is a part, or continues in force It has also frequently happened that enactments and provisions of law have been introduced into bills, with the title or general subject of which they have little or no connection or relation. In this mode of legislation so many enactments have been heaped upon each other, and often but with little consideration that in many instances it is difficult to search out and determine what is the law

The Government of the United States is emphatically a government of written laws. The statutes should, therefore, as far as practicable, notmly be made accessible to all, but be expressed in language so plain and simple as to be understood by all, and arranged in such method as to give perspicuity to every subject Many of the States have revised their public acts with great and manifest benefit, and I recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its action

An act of Congress approved 30th Sept., 1850, contained a provision for the extension of the Capitol, according to such plan as might be approved by the President, and appropriated $10,000 to be expended under his direction by such architect, as he should appoint to execute the same I concluded to make the addition by wings, detached from the present building, yet connected with it by arcades To carry this plan into effect I have appointed an experienced and competent architect The corner stone was laid on the 4th day of July last, with suitable ceremonies, since which time the work has advanced with commendable rapidity and the foundations of both wings are now nearly complete.

I again commend your favorable regard the interests of the District of Columbia, and deem it only necessary to remind you, that although inhabitants have no voice in the choice of representatives in Congress, they are yet the less entitled to a just and liberal consideration in your legislation My views on the subject were more fully expressed in my last annual communication

Other subjects are brought to the attention of Congress in my last annual message, to which I would respectfully refer But there was one of more than ordinary interest to which I again invite your special attention I allude to the recommendation of the appointment of a commission to settle private claims against the United States

It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances officers of the Government, in attempting to execute the law for the return of fugitives from labor, have been openly resisted, and their efforts frustrated and defeated by lawless and violent mobs —that in one case such resistance resulted in the death of an estimable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those officers and to individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the laws Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified, and are still pending I have regarded it as my duty in these cases, to give all aid legally in my power to the enforcement of the laws, and I shall continue to do so wherever and whenever their execution may be resisted

The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor is one required and demanded by the express words of the constitution

The constitution declares "That no "person held to service or labor in one "state, under the laws thereof, escaping "into another, shall, in consequence of "any law or regulation therein, be dis-"charged from such service or labor, but "shall be delivered up on claim of the "party to whom such service or labor "may be due" This constitutional provision is equally obligatory upon the Legislative, the Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government, and upon every citizen of the United States

Congress, however, must, from necessity, first act upon the subject, by prescribing the proceedings necessary to ascertain that the person is a fugitive, and the means to be used for his restoration to the claimant This was done by an act passed during the first term of President Washington, which was amended by that enacted by the last Congress, and it now remains for the Executive and Judicial Departments to take care that these laws be faithfully executed This injunction of the Constitution is as peremptory and as binding as any other, it stands exactly on the same foundation as that clause which provides for the return of fugitives from justice, or that which declares that no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law should be passed, or that which provides for an equality of taxation, according to the census, or the clause declaring that all duties shall be uniform throughout the U. States, or the important provision that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury These several articles and clauses of the Constitution, all resting on the same authority, must stand or fall together Some objections have been urged against the details of the act for the return of fugitives from labor, but is worthy of remark that the main opposition is aimed against the Constitution itself, and proceeds from persons and classes of persons, many of whom declare their wish to see that Constitution overturned They avow their hostility to any law which shall give full and practical effect to this requirement of the Constitution Fortunately, the number of these persons is comparatively small, and is believed to be daily diminishing, but the issue which they present is one which involves the supremacy and even the existence of the Constitution.

Cases have heretofore arisen in which individuals have denied the binding authority of acts of Congress, and even States have proposed to nullify such acts, upon the ground that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and that those acts of Congress were repugnant to that instrument, but nullification is now aimed, not so much against particular laws as being inconsistent with the Constitution, as against the Constitution itself, and it is not to be disguised that a spirit exists and has been actively at work to rend asunder this Union, which is our cherished inheritance from our revolutionary fathers

In my last annual message I stated that I considered the series of measures which had been adopted at the previous session, in reference to the agitation growing out of the territorial and Slavery questions, as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced, and I recommend adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience should demonstate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse I was not induced to make this recommendation because I thought those measures perfect, for no human legislation can be perfect Wide differences and jarring opinions can only be reconciled by yielding something on all sides, and this result has been reached after an angry conflict of many months in which one part of the country was arrayed against another, and violent convulsion seemed to be imminent Looking at the interest of the whole country, I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this Compromise as the best that could be obtained amid conflicting interests, and to insist upon it as a final settlement to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country A year has now elapsed since that recommendation was made To that recommendation I still adhere, and I congratulate you and the country upon the general acquiescence in these measures of peace, which has been exhibited in all parts of the Republic And not only is there this general acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in regard to them in all parts of the country, has removed doubts and uncertainties in the minds of thousands of good men concerning the durability of our popular institutions, and given renewed assurance that our Liberty and our Union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding generations.

MILLARD FILLMORE

*Washington, December*, 1851.

BREAD BAKED BY STEAM —The Plymouth papers contain an account of a new method of baking bread, which is in operation at Stonehouse, under the patent of Mr. Lee The bread is baked by steam and is pronounced to be excellent, and superior to that baked on the old principle.


# Oregon Spectator.

OREGON CITY

Tuesday, January 27, 1852.

C P Culver, Associate Editor


☞ The message of President FILLMORE, published in full in to-day's paper, will, we trust, be attentively perused by every citizen of our territory. A message from the President of the United States is at all times a document of universal interest, and always commands very general perusal. On account of the exciting topics that have been under discussion in the States since the adjournment of the last Congress, and the dissensions and difficulties that have occurred, not only by the resistance so often shown to the enforcement of certain of the laws of the land, but by the organization of military forces in the heart of our country, to be used against a foreign power contrary to law, and treaty stipulations, and the course pursued by the President in regard to all these difficulties, this message, we believe we risk nothing in saying, was looked for with more anxiety and universal interest, than any similar production for many years The uniform course pursued by the President in carrying out the laws, as found upon the statute book, regardless of the unprincipled combination of adverse factions, or of the strengthening or weakening of party ties, cannot fail to receive the hearty and willing commendation of all true lovers of their country The message is long, but the facts contained in it are numerous, and the recommendations brief, and to the point It touches upon a great variety of topics, more than any message within our recollection, and is more free from partisan allusions The length of the message is not caused by the elaborate pettifoging of any favorite measure, but from the multiplicity of subjects contained in it, all being touched briefly, and without any unnecessary words The notice taken in the message of the "vast development" of the interests of the United States on this coast, "in California and Oregon," will convince all our citizens that although situated remote from the seat of the general government, the importance of our resources is fully appreciated, and that our wants will not be overlooked From the general tone of the press, we infer that this message has been received with more general favor in the States, than any preceding one for many years It is, in our estimation, eminently deserving of a like reception here, and we confidently anticipate that it will be approved by nearly all of our citizens, without reference to party or creed It is comprehensive in its notice of facts and measures, dignified in its tone, free from partisan appeals, and proves conclusively, by the general tenor of its recommendations, an anxious desire on the part of President FILLMORE to serve the whole country, and *all* the people of this great and growing nation

For the Spectator

ASTORIA, O T, Jan 11, '52

MESSRS EDITORS —The schooner "Mathew Vassel" is just in, 28 days from San Francisco She was short of provisions and water—experienced heavy gales and lost some of her sails. The bark "Ocean Bird," Capt. Roberts, arrived—37 days from San Francisco Brig Venenzuela, in port One vessel in at Baker's bay, and another off the bar this afternoon — Bark Trenton sailed from California Dec 16th—not heard from Yours, D.

☞ It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of W. P DOLAND, of Milwaukee, that there is no longer any excuse for idleness He advertises in to day's paper for 100 laborers' Give him a call Mr Doland has other advertisements in our paper to which we would call the attention of the public Read them.

☞ The Legislature of California has adjourned from Vallejo to Sacramento city, where it is supposed the present session will be holden. The reason of the adjournment, as we learn from our exchanges, was the want of suitable apartments being furnished at the former place

☞ A large number of communications have accumulated upon our table, which we are unable to publish in this No. Our correspondents will please excuse the delay. They will be attended to in our next

☞ The Queen of Spain has liberated twenty British subjects taken in the Lopez expedition.

☞ The Canemah brought down, on Saturday last, 3000 bushels of grain and about 40 passengers

The widow of General Lopez is now at Paris, She has been separated from her husband for many years

## Difficulty with the Indians at Cape Flattery—a Vessel Burned and the Passengers Robbed!

Information has been received by Gov Gaines, from Olympia, of an attempt having recently been made by the Cape Flattery tribe of Indians to murder the passengers and crew of a vessel belonging to the H. B. Company, which was stranded on that coast on the 25th of December last We are furnished with the following extract from the letter received

OLYMPIA, Jan 7th, 1852

"I am informed by the passengers and officers of the schooner "Susan," which has just anchored at this port, that on the 26th of December, while off Cape Flattery, they witnessed the robbing and burning of the H B Co's brigatine "Una," by the Cape Flattery tribe of Indians The vessel, it seems, was stranded on the 25th of Dec, and the passengers (among them three ladies) with their baggage sent ashore, when they were immediately beset by the savages, who made at attempt to murder them, but did not succeed The passengers fled, leaving all their baggage They were rescued by the United States expedition to Queen Charlotte's Island, and brought back to Victoria

"There are nearly three hundred Indian warriors in this tribe, and whose treachery knows no bounds Since this success, their presence at that point, where all vessels, both American and English, seek shelter from storms, render it highly necessary, for the safety of our commerce, that this matter should be investigated and these offenders chastised In that vicinity there are large tribes who are in great confusion They are only deterred from joining in a general out break, by fear of punishment, and I need not state what the result will be if this matter is allowed to pass unnoticed There is much excitement manifested here, and we feel ourselves unsafe This part of the country is almost drained of its male population, by the expedition which has lately volunteered to go to Queen Charlotte's Island, on account of the disaster that has occurred there. The Indians know this, and they also know that nearly all the soldiers have gone, who were our greatest source of safety, and their greatest dread."

The above account of the unsafe situation of the inhabitants in that quarter, is but another proof of the great error committed when the troops were requested to be withdrawn from this Territory Our frontiers are now left unprotected, and the inhabitants compelled to leave their industrial pursuits, in order to beat back the large tribes of Indians by which they are surrounded, and maintain their settlement in the country. We sincerely hope relief will be furnished without unnecessary delay, from the present precarious situation of our border settlements.

For the Spectator

OREGON CITY, Jan 22, '52

EDITORS SPECTATOR — GENTLEMEN — Having seen in your paper of the 20th inst, a communication from the Rogue River country, charging a Mr Worthington Bills with inciting the Indians to acts of hostility against the whites, and containing other serious charges against the same person, I was taken by surprise, and am quite astonished

I have known Mr Worthington Bills for some time Knew him in the Rogue River country, on Rogue River, and never heard or supposed from his general character, that any such offence could be perpetrated by him, and my object in addressing you at this time, from this place, rather than from my home at Tualty Plains, is to testify, as far as my acquaintance as above is concerned, to his unexceptional good character—and also that to my knowledge, he used his best efforts, upon every occasion, to preserve peaceable relations between the whites and Indians And at the recent difficulty there between the Indians and some persons engaged in driving hogs to the mines, in which one white man, Mr Moffatt, and an Indian were killed, and another white man wounded, to my knowledge Mr Worthington Bills was one of the most active and influential in endeavoring to allay feeling, and prevent disturbance and bloodshed

A POMEROY

For the Spectator

OLYMPIA, Jan 1st, 1852.

MESSRS EDITORS —The Schooner "Demerescove," Capt Balch, sailed on the 31st of last month, from Cape Flattery, bound to Queen Charlottes Island, for the purpose of rescuing the passengers and crew of the sloop "Geo, Anna," which was wrecked on the east side of that island about the 10th of Nov last.

The H B Co's. brig "Una," was wrecked in Neah Bay, near Cape Flattery, on the 26th of Dec She dragged her anchor in a gale blowing from the S W. She was burnt on the 1st. inst., by the Cape Flattery Indians, who are a rascally set of thieves, to say the least of them The passengers and crew of the "Una" were taken to Fort Victoria, by Capt Hoffington, on board the "Susan Sturges" Yours, P.

## FROM THE STATES.

The mails from the States by the Columbia, reached this city on Wednesday last. We are under obligations to Newell & Co's Express for late papers in advance of the mail

The Golden Gate brought the mails up from Panama, making the run to San Francisco in eleven days and 23 hours, the quickest trip ever made Aside from the Message of the President and the organization of both houses of Congress, the news is not important. Hon Linn Boyd, of Ky, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives; John W Forney, of Pa, Clerk, Adam J. Glossbrenner, of Pa, Sergeant-at-Arms, G W McKnew, of D. C., Door-Keeper, and J W. Johnson, of Va, Postmaster Senator Foote, from Mississippi, recently elected Governor of that state, resigns his seat in the Senate sometime during the present month, to assume the Gubernatorial Chair of that State He was elected by the Union party Kossuth arrived at New York on Friday, the 5th Dec, and was received with great enthusiasm by the people He came in the steamer Humboldt John S Thrasher, convicted of treason against the government of Cuba, has been sent to Spain He sailed from Havana on the 21th of Nov The *Tribune*, of Dec 9th, says "Mr Clay continues ill, and has been spitting blood several times A great deal of anxiety begins to be felt for him"

### NOTICE

Rev Mr ATKINSON, of Oregon City, will lecture before the Milwaukee Lyceum at the new church in Milwaukee, Tuesday evening, Feb 3d Admission free N Du Bois, *Secretary*

### RELIGIOUS NOTICES

The regular services of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in the Court-House every other Sunday at 10½ A M, and 4, P M

Sunday School every Sunday at 2 o'clock, P M

St M FACKLER, Rector

### Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership entered into between the undersigned and Henry M Chase, on the 1st day of February 1851, under the name, firm and style of Lane, Chase & Co, was dissolved on the 25th day of July last past, since which time the undersigned has been and is doing business in his own name and upon his own account

RICHARD LANE

Oregon City, Jan 29, 1852

### A CARD

BACKUS & TWITCHELL would return their sincere thanks to the citizens of Oregon City and the surrounding country for their liberal patronage heretofore received, and having sold their entire stock in trade and good will to Mr Rodman Backus, would respectfully solicit for him the patronage heretofore given them

OSCAR J BACKUS,
G H TWITCHELL

Oregon City, Jan 27, '52—tf

### DISSOLUTION

THE Firm known as Backus & Twitchell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent

OSCAR J BACKUS,
G H TWITCHELL

Oregon City, Jan 20, 1852 —w6

### Wanted,

100 LABORERS, by W P DOLAND

Milwaukee, O. T, Jan 27, '52—tf

### Notice

I HEREBY caution all persons again t purchasing two certain notes executed by me to James Taylor, as the consideration of said notes has entirely failed, and I shall contest their collection

I am unable to state the exact sum for which either of those notes was given, but their gross amount is seventeen hundred and fourteen dollars, and both notes were executed on the fifth day of January, and both are payable eighteen months after date WALTER POMEROY

*Oregon City*, Jan 16, '51 —tf

### Learn to sing

MR NEWELL will meet the youth of this City in the Congregational Church on Saturday afternoon next at 3 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a Juvenile Singing School All boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 15 who desire to learn to sing are requested to attend

On the evening of the same day at 7, in the same place, Mr N will reorganize his adult class Ladies and gentlemen who wish to learn to "sing at sight," are requested to be present

Oregon City, Jan 19th, 1852

### Taken Up

BY THE subscriber, living at Lebanon, Marion County, O T, on the 7th day of Jan inst, a dark brown Indian horse, five years old, three white feet, branded R on the left shoulder The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away JOHN S HUNT

Jan 20, '52 —tf

### Notice.

WOOD CHOPPERS wanted to work by the day or by the cord Also,

*FOR SALE CHEAP,*

A lot of extra fine, dried peaches at

WM P DOLAND'S *Milwaukie*

### FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ON THE bank of the river, in the rear of the brick store of Geo Abernathy & Co, may be found at all times a supply of

**Bedsteads,**

of different patterns, Tables, Rocking Cane seat, (an excellent article) and other Chairs

EMERY & CO

Oregon City, Nov 11, '51 —m6

### WANTED,

5000 FIR saw logs, at the Tualtin River mills

MOORE & BARNUM.

Nov 11, '51,—n8tf.

FLOUR for sale by the subscribers at Portland in quantity to suit purchasers, at reduced prices COUCH & CO.

aug22-24tf

## San Francisco Prices Current.

WHOLESALE.

CONDENSED FROM THE "HERALD" OF JAN. 5

| | |
|---|---|
| **Breadstuffs—** | |
| Chili flour, 200 lb packs | 10½ a 10¾ |
| do 100 do. | 5 62 |
| do 50 do | 2 87½ a 300 |
| Corn meal, in hf bbls | 5 00 |
| Corn, S American | 4 a 4½ |
| Barley, | 8 a 8¼ |
| Beans, American, per lb | 1½ |
| do Chili do | 2 a3¼ |
| Oats do | 7¼ a 8 |
| Hay per ton | 35 a 50 |
| **Building Materials—** | |
| Bricks com | a 30 |
| do fire | 65 a 80 |
| do eng | 28 a 34 |
| Lime per bbl | 5 00 a 600 |
| Lumber by cargo, ass'd per M rough | 65 a 70 |
| Am planed per M | 120 a 130 |
| Tongued and groved | 130a 150 |
| Plank 3 inch | 70 a 75 |
| Window frames per p | 2 a 3 00 |
| Sashes per pair | 2 a 4 50 |
| Houses, per M ft | nom. |
| **Groceries—** | |
| Sugar light china | 6 a 6½ |
| do manilla | 5½ |
| do brown | 4¼ a 4½ |
| do loaf | 8 a 9¼ |
| Coffee central American per lb | 9 10 |
| do rio and java | 9 a 10 |
| Soap, brown, per lb | 8 a 9½ |
| Molasses per gal | 15 a 20 |
| Syrup do | 25 a 30 |
| Pickles, per doz in qts | 3¼ a 3½ |
| Wine vinegar | 18 a 20 |
| Cider do | 10 a 12 |
| **Provisions—** | |
| Mess beef per bbl | a 9 50 |
| Prime | 9 a9 50 |
| Mess pork per bbl. | 10 a 11 00 |
| Clear per bbl | a 14 00 |
| Clear hf bbls | 7½ a 8 00 |
| qr bbls | a |
| Codfish per lb | 3 a 4 |
| Mackerel per kit | 1 50 |
| Hams, prime per lb | 15 18 |
| Butter (good) | 37½ a 50 |
| Lard | 25 a 30 |
| Cheese in tins per lb | 6 a 12 |
| Salt, American, | 1¾ a 2 |
| Potatoes, Irish | 3 a 3½ |
| do sweet | 6 a 7½ |
| Onions | a 18 |
| **Fruits—** | |
| Raisins per box | 1½ a 2 |
| Dried Chili peaches | 15 a 20 |
| Dried apples | 4 a 5 |
| **Paints and Oils—** | |
| White lead | 7 a 8 |
| Red do | 7 a 7½ |
| Whiting | 2 |
| Chalk, white | 1 |
| do red | 10 |
| Sperm oil per gal | 90 a 1 00 |
| Linseed oil, per gal | 1 25 a 1 50 |
| **Hardware—** | |
| Nails, cut, per lb | 5½ a6½ |
| Shot, per bag | 5 a 6 |
| Powder | 60 |
| Axes, Collins' | 18 00 |
| **Metals—** | |
| Bar iron | 3½ a 4½ |
| Sheet iron, thin | 12 a 14 |
| Tin plates ic per box | 23 |
| do 1x do | 28 |
| **Boots—** | |
| Fine calf light, per doz | 45 a 48 |
| Common pegged do do | 10 a 12 |
| Brogans heavy pegged | 6 a 8 |
| Brogans, kip | 9 a 10 |
| **Candles—** | |
| Sperm, per lb | 41 a 42 |
| Adamantine | 35 a 37 |
| Mould, | 14 a 15 |

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold dust | $1725a17 50 |
| Quicksilver | 87½ |
| U. S, Ingots | $50 |
| Moffatt & Co's. coin | par |
| Baldwin et al | 3 a 5 per ct. dis |
| Doubloons | 16 a 16 50 |
| Sovereigns | 5 00 |
| Twenty franc pieces | 4 00 |
| Custom house | 3 85 |
| Ten guilder pieces | 4 00 |
| Ten Thaler | 8 00 |
| Spanish dollar | 3 a 4 pm |
| Mexican do | 5 a 6 pm |
| Peruvian do | 1 a 2 pm |
| Chilean do | 1 a 2 pm |
| Five Franc pieces | 95 a 1 00 |

### NEWELL & CO'S EXPRESS.

AN EXPRESS will be dispatched daily between

*PORTLAND AND OREGON CITY*

PER STEAMERS WASHINGTON AND EAGLE

Also, from Oregon City and Portland

*SALEM, MARYSVILLE, AND OTHER TOWNS ON THE RIVER,*

By every trip of the steamers Multnomah and Canemah Connecting semi-monthly with the

**Mail Steamer Willamette,**

For California and the Atlantic States

N BROWN, Ag't. Portland.

Oregon City, Jan 13, '51—tf

### New Line!

HAVING now a line of vessels running between this city and San Francisco, I am able to offer to country merchants and others, goods upon the most liberal terms Also, through my correspondents in San Francisco, will be happy to attend to any mercantile business there Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c, on hand

JAS M BRECK

Portland, Dec 12, 1851—15tf

### Cooking Stoves!

JUST received per Bark Vesuvius, and for sale by the subscribers

*FIFTY LARGE COOKING STOVES*

of a very *superior description* Those desirous of obtaining a good serviceable stove for family use, will do well to call and examine the article

ALLAN, McKINLAY & CO.

Oregon City, Dec. 23, '51—w4

### A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Linn City, O T, on Monday, Dec 15th 1851.

| | |
|---|---|
| John W Shull, | John Zumalt, 2 |
| Hon S R Thurston, 2 | T. G Robinson |
| Hiram Bond, 2 | Beverly S. Allen. |

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

JAS M MOORE, P. M

Dec 23, '51—w6

### Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioner, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds and any other instruments to be used or recorded in either of the following States, to-wit: New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, would respectfully offer his services to any who may require them.

To be found at the Spectator Office

C. P CULVER.

Nov. 11, '51—ly

# THE OREGON SPECTATOR.

## A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE MORAL, SOCIAL AND LITERARY INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.

**D. J. Schnebly, Proprietor.**

TERMS.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy, per annum | $7 00 |
| " for six months | $4 00 |

### ADVERTISING.

| | |
|---|---|
| One square (12 lines or less) two insertions each | $2 00 |
| For every additional insertion | $1 00 |

A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly

### Agents for the Spectator.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the Spectator They will receive subscriptions and advertisements for us

J L Meek, Esq, is general agent for the Spector in the Territory, and is authorized to receive and receipt for all moneys relating to the office
A M Poe, Esq, Olympia, Lewis county
T P Powers, Clatsop county, O T
Geo Abernethy & Co, Oregon city
Couch & Co, Portland
J B M'Clane, P. M Salem
Gen. Adair, Astoria
C. M Walker, esq, Chehalem
A. J Hembree, esq, Yam Hill.
P. Day, esq, Linn city
A Sulger, esq, Hillsborough
J. W. Nesmith, Nesmith's mills, Polk county
Jesse Applegate, Umpqua Valley
W H. Rees, Butesville
Robert Newell, Champoeg
Davis & Linville, Luckiamute
E. F. Skinner, Benton county
J D Holman, Pacific City
Jacob Coner, Syracuse, Linn county
E Bristow, Pleasant Hill Post Office, Benton County
Thos N Awbrey, Lane County
Nathan Olney, Dalles, Columbia river
John Waymire, Nesmith's Mills, Polk county
William Barlow, Canemah
David tone, Monticello, O T
David Ingalls, Astoria
W H Gray, Clatsop plains
H. M Knighton, St. Helens
T. H. Smith, Milton

### GREGORY'S

EXPRESS to OREGON, touching at Humboldt, Trinidad, Klamath, Astoria, St Helens, Portland, and Oregon City, by every steamer going North

Also, to HONG KONG, China, touching at the Sandwich Islands, by American clipper built sailing vessels

To the Southern and Western States, by New Orleans direct, and also to the North and Europe, by the semi-monthly steamers.

No connection with any other express company, the subscriber having completed the most systematic and extensive express business in existence to and from the following

| Offices | | Agents. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | Messrs | Thompson & Hitchcock |
| New Orleans | " | E B Higgins |
| Liverpool | " | John W Hart |
| Sacramento City | " | G E Clark |
| Marysvill | " | Frank Rumrill. |
| Monterey | " | R. C Williams. |
| Trinidad | " | Gifford W. Linsley. |
| Honolulu, S. I | " | Mitchel & Hutchins |
| Panama | " | Ran, Runnels & Co. |
| Portland, Oregon | " | Ricketsone & Go |
| Oregon City, do | " | Allan, McKinlay & Co |
| Astoria, do | " | Leonard & Green. |
| Cowlitz, do. | " | George Drew |
| Puget's Sound, do | " | Crosby & Smith |
| Milton, do | " | Do do. |
| Salem, do | " | Wilson & Co |
| Vancouver, do | " | J B Lynde & Co |

JOSEPH W GREGORY, Proprietor

Office in the Fireproof Banking House, corner of Montgomery and Merchant st, San Francisco

### Clackamas county Female Seminary.

THE second term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept 1st, and continue eleven weeks

The Trustees are happy to inform the public, that teachers of high and varied accomplishments and of long experience have been secured, who will devote themselves to the welfare of the pupils committed to their charge

A large and convenient Seminary building has been erected, and measures taken to secure all necessary apparatus for the school

Oregon City, the location of the Seminary, presents several important advantages It has a well deserved celebrity for healthfulness, being free from the intermittent fevers common to the river towns It is convenient of access, steamboats plying on the Columbia and Willamette rivers below the falls, and those above will meet at this place

TUITION

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Department ... | $6,00 |
| Higher English Studies . | 8,00 |
| Languages, vocal music, and ornamental branches, . | 12,00 |

No pupil received for less than half a term

By order of the Board

H. CLARK, Secretary

Oregon City, May 6, 1851.

### Tualatin Academy

THIS Institution is situated in the town of *Forest Grove*, Tualatin Plains It is now in its infancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send to this school, may be assured not only of the healthiness and beauty of the location, the intelligence and morality of the inhabitants, but especially that such teachers will be employed as will make the highest mental and moral improvement of the scholars, their chief object

A spacious and noble Academy building has been erected upon a site, commanding the view of two extensive prairies, with their intervening and encircling forests, and when completed, it will furnish ample accommodations for both departments of the school

Forest Grove is about equidistant from the towns of St Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie, Oregon City, and Lafayette

The Spring Term of the Institution will commence ........ March 12, 1851
Summer Term ........ June 11, "
Fall Term ........ Sept. 17, "
Winter Term ........ Decem. 10, "

The Terms will be eleven weeks each Tuition, Primary studies $6—Higher do $8 per term

Board may be obtained in private families

TEXT BOOKS USED:

The Holy Scriptures, Saunder's Series of Readers, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, Saunder's and Webster's Spellers, Worcester's and Webster's Dictionaries, Thompson's Arithmetics, Olney's and Smith's Geographies, Wells' Grammar, Wilson's Histories, Gray's Chemistry, Gale's Philosophy, Bullion's Latin and Greek Classics

By order of the Board

G. H. ATKINSON, Sec'y.

January 16, 1851-11tf

### STORE AT CHAMPOEG.

THE undersigned has a very good assortment of Goods & Groceries for the farming community, which he will give in exchange for Wheat, Oats, Hides, Pork, Butter, Chickens, Eggs or Cash. Call anyhow and see if you have letters in the Post Office. ROBERT NEWELL

Champoeg Oct. 5th, 1851-n8tf.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

### THOS. M'F. PATTON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

HAVING located permanently in Salem, will promptly attend to all professional business entrusted to his care in the different Judicial Districts throughout the Territory

☞ OFFICE, IN NEWELL & CO'S EXPRESS OFFICE, ☜

SALEM O T

Jan 20, 1852-tf.

### Wm P DOLAND,

**Milwaukee, O T.**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, &c, &c.*

Milwaukie, Jan 14, '52-n20tf

GEORGE T ALLAN] [ARCH'D. MCKINLAY

THOMAS LOWE.

### ALLAN, M'KINLAY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.**

OREGON CITY, O T

[15ly]

### M DuBois,

*CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR*

And Draughtsman.

MILWAUKIE, O T

[dec 2, '51-n13tf]

### A. K. POST,

*MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, BRIDLES & HARNESS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.*

MAIN STREET, ADJOINING THE SPECTATOR OFFICE

Oct 21, '51-ly,

### Law Notice.

E. HAMILTON will *PRACTICE LAW* in the several Courts of the Territory

☞ Office in Morrison's Building—Main street ☜

Oregon City, May 1, 1851—36tf

### W T MATLOCK,

*ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW*

AND SOLICETOR IN CHANCERY

Oregon City, Feb 21, '50-tf

### OCSAR J. BACKUS,

DEALER IN STOVES, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

☞ Shop opposite the Main Street House ☜

Oregon City, September 16, 1851—2tf

### F. ARGENTI & CO

BANKERS, draw on
Brown Brothers, & Co New York
Samuel Nicholson & Co, New Orleans
Brown, Thipler & Co, Liverpool, payable in London

Office.—Upper corner of Clay street and Portsmouth square, San Francisco, California

Aug 8-23-tf

### A. R. Skidmore,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant—Ship master for Seamen, and agent for river boats

*SUPERIOR FURNITURE*

constantly on hand, viz: Tables, Chairs, and Bedsteads, 100 sets French Bedsteads for sale low

Portland, May 12, '51—37ly

### TALYOR & CO.,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

DAYTON, O T

GABRIEL WINTER B G LATIMER

### WINTER & LATIMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Montgomery, between Clay & Washington streets

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

June 27, 1850 20tf

### ABRAHAM SULGER,

*COMMISSION MERCHANT & AGENT*

PORTLAND, OREGON

REFERENCES

Gen Riley, U S A, California
Gen. P F Smith, " Oregon
David S Brown & Co Philadelphia.
P H Titus, New York
Endicott & Greene, San Francisco

January 24, 1850—tf

### GEO P. PORTER,

CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL LAND AGENT

Office back of Brooks & Barlow's store

Oregon City, July 25-tf

### GEO ABERNETHY & CO

*MERCHANTS,*

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY

GEO ABERNETHY, HIRAM CLARK,

JAS R ROBB

### A HOOD,

*MERCHANT AND TRADER,*

OREGON CITY

January 24, 1850—tf

### W W CHAPMAN,

*ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,*

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Portland, March 7, 1850—tf

### THE NEW DEPOT

WILL offer for sale at Scott's ville, at the head of Tide-water on the Umpqua river, an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Wagons, Harness, Lumber, Mill Irons, &c, &c on the first of October next.

WINCHESTER, PAINE & Co

sept. 10, '50-tf

### THE MUTUAL INSURANCE OFFICE

is now organized and ready to receive applications to incur risks

REUBEN P BOICE, *Secretary*

THOS G ROBINSON, *Treasurer*

*DIRECTORS:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Alven T Smith, | Reuben P. Boice, |
| Caleb Wilkins, | A J Hembree, |
| Dorsey S Baker, | Wm H Wilson, |
| Andrew R Skidmore, | H St Clair |

Portland, May 12, '51—37ly

### Was Found

IN THE Cascade Mountains, some six weeks since, a bundle of papers, consisting of orders and a Cayuse war grant, signed L. Rice The other papers are all signed by Benj Wright The owner can have the same by calling at the Spectator Office and paying for this advertisement.

Oregon City, Oct 23, 1851.-tf.

## PROSPECTUS OF A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 15th of January, 1852, will be published, THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE

### OREGON MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

**An entertaining Miscellany,**

DEVOTED TO

*Literature, Science, Art, Poetry, Moral Tales, National Biography, Amusing Sketches, Anecdotes, Essays and useful Knowledge*

IN COMPLIANCE with a usage long established, at the commencement of a new Journal, we lay before the public an outline of the plan upon which this, the pioneer magazine of the Territory, shall be conducted—

In this Territory, the Newspaper Department is amply and adequately furnished, but there is still a *vacuum* which is the object of the proprietors of *"The Oregon Monthly Magazine,"* to fill The imperative necessity of establishing an *Entertaining* and *Instructive Journal*, will be readily acknowledged, and as such we venture to offer the present Periodical to the Public

In Religion and Politics it will be *Neutral*—bound to no class, creed, or party,—but its pages shall ever be devoted to the instruction and amusement of the people, and the most strenuous exertions of the projectors shall be used in order to verify our motto, and also to render *"The Oregon Monthly Magazine"*

A FRIEND TO ALL,—TO NONE A FOE

In Literature a suitable selection will be made from all the Popular Reviews, Magazines and most Eminent Literary productions,—European and American,—which may tend to interest and instruct the reading public

In National Biography will be given a succinct sketch of the most distinguished Americans who have rendered themselves eminent, and their names popular by their patriotism and valor in "the camp, the court, or the field"

In the Arts and Sciences, it will keep pace with the times, and record everything of interest and importance appertaining thereto

In Poetry its pages will be graced with *Original Pieces* together with culled flowers from the boquets of the sweetest and most popular bards

To those who would follow the well-known maxim of Dr Johnson, its pages will prove a welcome visitor, as each number will contain *Comic Sketches, Original Stories, Anecdotes, and Bons Mots.*

Each number will consist of *Thirty-two Pages* of Letter-press, printed in a good type, on fine paper, and enclosed in a neat cover

*TERMS—$5 a Year, or $3 for Six Months. No subscriptions taken for less than Six Months*

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE USUAL RATES

*All Communications, (post paid,) Subscriptions Books for Review, Advertisements &c. to be Addressed to S J M'CORMICK,*

*Editor and Publisher,*

Nov 29-n15tf *Portland, O. T.*

### Proclamation.

Head Quarters, Pacific Division }
Benicia, July 9, 1851 }

WHEREAS, it has been represented that a great portion of the men who were induced to desert from the army of the United States, have expressed a desire to return to the service, it is therefore announced to all deserters from the army in California and Oregon, that a full pardon is extended to them—on condition that they will deliver themselves up at some military post on before the 15th of September next—forfeit all pay and allowances that may have been due them at the date of their desertion, and make good the time lost

By order of Bv't Brig Hitchcock

(signed,) J HOOKER,

Asst Adj General

July 29, 1851—17tf

### COLUMBIAN.

Corner of Front and Washington Streets

Portland, O T.

THE undersigned would inform the Public that he has opened a new Hotel, and having had many years' experience as a Hotel keeper, he flatters himself that with the proper facilities within his reach, the Columbian will be acceptable to all who may desire a quiet retreat The table will be supplied with all the luxuries and substantials which the market affords—In bar, with the choice of Wines and Liquors The house is furnished throughout with entirely new furniture The Columbian will be found a first class Hotel, where the comforts and wants of all will be regarded by the subscriber

ORLANDO McKNIGHT, Proprietor

May 22, 51—37tf

### HILLSBOROUGH.

NEW GOODS per Schooners Harp and John Davis from Philadelphia, and Barque Frances and Louisa from New York

| | |
|---|---|
| Mis Millers' chewing & Smoking tobacco, | Window sash with lights |
| Moffats Pills and Bitters, | Cassimere pants, assorted |
| Copy and Spelling books, | Paint brushes, |
| Monkey Jackets, | Soda Powders and Lozenges, |
| Overalls and socks, | Hay and manure forks, |
| Plaid Jackets, | Hoes, rakes and tools, |
| Women's leather boots, | Flanel shirts & drawers, |

And lots of other useful articles Exchange on any of the States

ABRAHAM SULGER

March 13, 1851-27tf

### Stray Horse.

CAME upon the premises of the subscriber on, the Clackamas, about six miles from Oregon City, on or about the 10th of Nov., an Iron Gray Horse, of Indian breed, with no mark save a large scar on the left hip. He is quite gentle, and evidently belongs to some white person The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away WILLIAM ARTHUR

Clackamas Co, Nov 28, 51-n13t3

NOTICE—My late partner, Charles Hart Smith, having absconded with several thousand dollars belonging to me, and having besides defrauded every other person in this vicinity whom he could, under false pretences, persuade to credit—this is to notify the public that the partnership lately existing under the name of Simmons & Smith is hereby dissolved, and all persons are warned not to trust the said Smith, under any circumstances whatever M T SIMMONS.

Olympia, Lewis Co O T Nov. 15, '51-n11w3

### DISSOLUTION

E. W Colt and S W Newell, formerly partners in the firm of Todd & Co, having purchased the entire interest of Mr A H Todd in said firm it is thereby dissolved The business will be continued by the undersigned under the name and firm of Newell & Co

E W COLT

S W. NEWELL

### For Sale

AT the Furniture Room in the rear of the Brick Store, Fifty set of Fanning Mill Irons, together with a good assortment of Household Furniture Also, twenty-five Chain Pump.

Oregon City, August 19, 1851-50tf

**6000** LBS SUGAR for sale by TAYLOR & Co

Dayton, June 1, '51-30tf

### American and Foreign Agency

WASHINGTON, D C

THE undersigned, Aaron Haight Palmer of New York, Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, has associated himself with Worthington Garrettson Snethen, of New Orleans, also an Attorney and Counsellor of the said Court, and late Solicitor of the General Land Office of the United States, for the transaction of Law and Agency business at Washington, the seat of the Federal Government

They will attend to all professional business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and especially to cases of California land titles coming up on appeal,

To the recovery of every description of claims in law or equity against the United States, before Congress or the Executive Departments, and against foreign Governments, before any board of Commissioners at Washington,

To the settlement of accounts with the State, Treasury, War, Navy, Post Office, and Interior Departments,

To obtain the remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, Post Office, or other laws,

To the investment of funds in United States Stocks, and collecting dividends thereon,

To securing Letters Patent for inventions from the United States or from European Governments,

To the disposal of lands in any of the States or Territories of the United States, to European capitalists or immigrants,

To the collection of debts, claims, legacies, and inheritances, either in the United States or any foreign country,

And to the transaction of any business requiring the intervention of an Attorney or Counsel

Mr Palmer was director of the NEW YORK AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, which he established in 1830, and which became extensively and advantageously known in all parts of the commercial world He has visited Europe twice on the business of said Agency His second tour was made under the immediate auspices of Messrs N M Rothschild and Sons of London, with their special letters in his favor to the different branches of that House, and to their principal correspondents in the chief cities of Europe, on business connected with the negotiation of American Stocks, and he has the advantage, therefore of being personally known to all the leading foreign bankers and the most eminent gentlemen of the legal profession abroad

Mr Snethen has had extensive experience, officially and professionally, in the practice of the Civil Law, the Law Merchant, our Land Laws, and the French Spanish, and Mexican Laws, affecting land titles in all our acquired territories

Both the undersigned are practically conversant with the principal European languages

All business confined to their Agency shall be promptly and faithfully attended to

AARON HAIGHT PALMER,

WORTHINGTON G SNETHEN

☞ Communications must be addressed post-paid, to *PALMER & SNETHEN*, American and Foreign Agency, Washington, D C

Washington, D. C, March, 1851—47tf

### SILVER HOUSE

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Oregon Territory, and the public generally that he has opened the above named house in Oregon City, pleasantly situated on Front Street, for the accommodation of the boarding and traveling community and he hopes by strict attention to his table, beds, and whatever may conduce to the comforts of his guest, to merit a liberal share of their patronage

The Silver House has been newly finished and furnished throughout, and the bedding is all entirely new The table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, and not surpassed by any in the Territory, and the proprietor will endeavor to employ the most experienced hands to serve up the same. The Bar will always be found bountifully supplied with the most choice liquors, and to this is connected a fine Bowling Saloon, for the enjoyment of the idle hours

Meals or suppers to be always had by calling at the Bar

Also, good stabling and horses for hire

STEVEN W SILVER, Proprietor

Sept 30, 1851 1-tf

### Commission Business.

THE subscriber will receive orders and purchase all kinds of goods, stores, machinery, &c, on commission, and will ship by vessels direct for Oregon, or via San Francisco, if required All purchases will be insured for the benefit of the consignee, and any funds sent to him will be covered by Insurance on receiving notice of the same

WILLIAM ATKINSON

New York, Feb 13, 1851-n33tf

REFERENCES—NEW YORK

John L Hall, Esq, Atlantic Mutual Ins Co
Zebedee Cook, Esq, Astor Mutual Ins Co
John S Tappan, Esq, Union

CALIFORNIA

Messrs F Argenti & Co Bankers, San Francisco

Messrs Adrain & Story.

OREGON

Messrs Abernethy & Co

### THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL

A NEW VOLUME of this "Journal of health" commences in July, 1851 Subscribers should send in their names at once The Philosophy and Practice of Hydropathy, Physiology, and Anatomy of the Human Body, Dietetics, Physical Education, the Chemistry of Life, and all other matters relating to Life, Health, and Happiness, will be given in this Journal We believe that man may prolong his life much beyond the number of years usually attained We propose to show how Published monthly, at One Dollar a year, in advance Please address all letters, post-paid, to

FOWLER & WELLS,

131 Nassau st N Y

### A New Volume

OF the American Phrenological Journal commences July 1, 1851 Now is the time to subscribe Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Magnetism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, profusely illustrated it cannot fail to interest every class of readers Every family, and especially all young men and women, should have a copy It is printed on the first of every month, at One Dollar a year All *letters should be post paid, and directed to*

FOWLER & WELLS,

131 Nassau st N Y

### Public Notice.

THE undersigned having been duly licensed and authorized to carry on the business of trading with the Wascopam, Columbia river, Dechutes, and Clickatat tribes of Indians in Oregon Territory, all persons not duly licensed to trade with said tribes are hereby duly notified that the laws for the regulation of trade with the Indian tribes in Oregon, will be strictly enforced, in the territories of said tribes

NATHAN OLNEY

Dalles, Columbia River, June 3, 1851-11tf

### Lumber for Sale

JAMES M MOORE & CO, having at length completed their Mills on Tuality river, are prepared to furnish the best quality of clear Pine Cedar, Ash, Maple, Alder, Cotton wood, Balm of Gilead, Hemlock, &c, on the most reasonable terms at the Mill 3 miles from the falls, or at the Ferry landing at Linn City Persons wishing to procure the first quality of lumber, would do well to give us a call

Linn City, July 10 1851—tf,

### NEWELL & CO'S EXPRESS.

THE undersigned formerly partners in the firm of Todd & Co having purchased the entire interest of Mr A H Todd, in said firm, it is thereby dissolved The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the name and firm of Newell & Co

E W COLT.

S W NEWELL

We shall continue our express as usual, to and from SAN FRANCISCO, and all parts of OREGON TERRITORY Also, to all parts of the Atlantic States, in connection with the house of ADAMS & CO, by whom we are authorised to receipt for packages *THROUGH TO THE STATES* by their express Goods purchased in San Francisco and forwarded to all portions of Oregon Collections made, and all branches of the express business transacted with dispatch

NEWELL & CO

Oct 28, 1851-n8tf

### COLLEGE NOTICE.

THE fall quarter of the Oregon City College will commence in the Baptist Meeting House in this City, on Monday the 11th instant, under the tuition of President G C Chandler, late of Franklin College, Ia, and Rev. Jas S. Read, a graduate of the same institution The following are the terms. Each quarter will consist of eleven weeks Tuition for Reading and Spelling, $6 For English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and Natural Sciences, $8 For Latin, Greek, and higher branches of mathematics, $10 An additional charge will be made for lessons in Music Half a dollar will be added to each scholar for fuel No scholar will be admitted for less than half a quarter, and all students will be expected to remain till the close of the quarter A pair of new 13 inch globes and part of a new set of Philosophical aparatus, including the air pump, Galvanic Battery, &c, have just been received, and will contribute to facilitate the study in Geography and Natural Philosophy

By order of the Trustees

EZRA FISHER, Chm'n

Oregon City, Oct 4th, 1851

### SADDLERY! SADDLERY!!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, has on hand ready made saddlery, harness and bridles of every description and variety, and is making to order on the best Spanish Trees

*OREGON SADDLES,*

and trimming complete, equipage either in whole or in part His saddles are made on full spanish, half spanish, and every kind of *American trees* Ladies saddles of extra finish, and a splendid lot of double, single, narrow and broad reins

*BRIDLES*

"fully rigged" with martingals, etc saddle bags, whips, holsters, extra covers for saddles, also, harness of all kinds, single and double, heavy and light and everything that is needed to manage horses in any manner All of the above articles will be sold on more reasonable terms than have yet been sold in this market A K POST

Oregon City, Oct 21, 51-ly

### Please Observe---Notice.

THE subscriber intending to leave shortly for the United States wishes to make settlement and collect on notes With this view he requests all persons who know themselves indebted to him to make immediate settlement by note or otherwise, and those having claims will present them Persons having business would do well to attend to it forthwith, as his engagements will be such, a short time previous to starting, as to subject him by delay to inconvenience

JOHN McLAUGHLIN

Oregon City, Oct 11, '51-tf

### Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED has on hand at his shop opposite Dr McLaughlin's mill, and at the lower end of the road to Canemah and is constantly manufacturing, breaking and other kind of plows, after the most approved patterns in the States, the Peoria Plow, &c

Blacksmithing in all its branches promptly performed and at reasonable rates

AUGUSTUS BICKET

Oregon City, Oct 11, 51-tf

### Claim For Sale

AN excellent Claim situated about three miles from Oregon City, on the road to Portland, can be had cheap It is well timbered, and has a good house upon it, and a never failing spring of water at hand, there are some 12 to 14 acres under fence, For further particulars enquire at the Spectator Office

Oregon City, Oct. 24, '51-tf.

### Notice

IS hereby given that the letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Lewis County, on the estate of ... All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same within the time prescribed by law All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle the same immediately, with me LIONA SMITH, Admr

Lewis County, Oct 3, '51-n-w3

### Commission

I HAVE on hand a quantity of ready-made clothing, Hats, Boots, Gloves, &c, which I can sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be bought in Oregon Also, a large lot of Door Locks of various kinds, and of a superior quality, together with a superior lot of Metallic sinks, Foot Scrapers, &c, which I desire to sell to close the consignment S W MOSS

Oregon City, Oct 23, '51-w3.

### OREGON CITY AND ASTORIA

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET,

### "LOT WHITCOMB,"

J. C AINSWORTH, Master, will leave Oregon City (at foot of the Rapids) every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A M; Milwaukie 8 A M, Portland 9 A M, Vancouver 11 A M, St Helens 1 P M; Cowlitz 3 P M; Oak Point 4 P M, Cathlamet 5 P M Returning, will leave Astoria on Tuesdays and Fridays 9 A M

☞ The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down the river on the lowest terms Freight and passage at reduced rates

Oregon City, August 19, 1851-50tf

### Go it while you're young,

FOR when you get old you can't get half as good pine lumber, at double the price, as you can now, of *Barnum*, at the new mills of J. M Moore & Co, on the Tualaty river, or at Linn City, where, not only the very best pine, but fir, cedar, cotton-wood, maple, oak, ash, and alder, can be had at all times, or upon the shortest possible notice, at reduced prices.

August 19, 1851-50tf

### GROCERIES AND

PROVISIONS The undersigned having bought of Wm C Dement his very desirable stock of Groceries and Provisions, offers them to the public on such terms as will give satisfaction Don't take my word for it, but call and see if it isn't even so G H MURCH

Oregon City, Nov 11, '51-tf

### Newell & Co's Express,

For transportation of Specie, Gold Dust, Freight and Packages

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

WE despatch an Express Semi-Monthly per U. S Mail Steamer COLUMBIA, which arrives in San Francisco in time to connect with *ADAMS & CO'S* Express, of the 1st and 15th of each month, and by every other STEAMER leaving for San Francisco This is the only Express in Oregon, Stockton, or the Southern mines, connected with the well known Express of Adams & Co to California, the United States and Europe Our arrangements with Freeman & Co's Express in Sacramento City and the Northern mines, afford us every advantage for forwarding, collecting, &c, in that section.

Bills of Exchange procured upon all parts of the United States and Europe

Collections made, Goods purchased, and all the branches of Express business promptly transacted.

E W COLT, Stockton

L W NEWELL, SanFrancisco

NATHANIEL BROWN, General Agent for Oregon, at Portland.

AGENTS IN OREGON,

Oregon City—Abernethy & Clark
Milwaukie—W P Donald
Vancouver—Sutter's Store
St. Helens—W H Tappan
Astoria—Hinsh & Co

September 2, 1851

### Just Arrived in the River

*DIRECT FROM NEW YORK*

AND for sale by the subscribers at very reasonable prices, a general assortment of goods, embracing among many others, the following articles

3 complete set of Carpenter's tools,
a large hay press,
boots & shoes of all descriptions,
chain
FURNITURE—chairs, cotts and mattresses,
crockery,
fire irons,
parlor and cooking stoves,
confectionaries a large assortment,
one set stone cutters tools complete,
prints and domestic,
ready made clothing,
groceries,
tobacco and cigars,
clover and timothy seeds,
horse shoes and horse shoe nails,
swedish iron, steel and crow bars,
carpeting,
dried apples of the very best quality,
wall paper and bordering,
hats, caps, &c,
molasses,

Besides on hand a large supply of Syrup and Salt, at low rates

ALLAN, M'KINLAY & CO

Oregon City, Nov 1, '51-n tf

### OREGON INSTITUTE.

THE winter term of this institution will commence Monday Dec 1st, 1851, to continue eleven weeks Rev Mr White has now opened a boarding house for pupils of the institute ... at a distance wishing to send children may be assured that all pains will be taken ... Mr W and family and by the Principal ... their comfort and improvement ... will continue to furnish a competent and thorough board of instruction, and no other ... better cheaper facilities ... Drawing and needle work will be taught the ensuing quarter, and a lady to teach Instrumental Music, is expected ... to arrive from New York Nov ... has been received, and lectures ... accompanied with experiments ... the classes in chemistry and natural philosophy.

Tuition in Primary Dep ... per quarter, $4 00
" Academic ... " $6 00
... $3 50 to $4 00

Salem, Nov 25, '51-n ...

### Linn City Hotel

THE undersigned would respectfully ... inform ... the public ... The ... furnished and newly ... will be supplied with ... the substantials the market ... attention to all that ... patrons, to make ... Excellent stabling

I B PRICE

Linn C, Nov 15, '51—No 11, tf

### Notice to Shipowners & Merchants

THE undersigned having been appointed agent for the disposal of lumber manufactured at Oregon City, Clackamas and Milwaukie, seven miles from Oregon City, the present head of navigation of the Willamette and will be ready at all times to contract for shipping or sale by the cargo or retail, assorted lumber, square timber shingles, &c, &c

He is also an agent for a line of vessels running between San Francisco California, and this place Vessels will be loaded with great dispatch, as the cargo can be taken from the wharf shore or rafts.

LOT WHITCOMB

Milwaukie, January 2h, 1850

### A STORE AT BUTTEVILL,

EIGHTEEN Miles Above Canemah—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just received and keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

*DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,*

For the farming community, remarkably cheap for cash.

*ALSO, WANTED,*

In exchange for Good 20,000 bushels white wheat, 5000 bushels oats, butter, eggs, barley, rye, &c, &c, for which the highest market price will be paid Call and see, and satisfy yourselves

F X MATHIEU.

Butteville, Nov 12, 51-n11m2

### STEAM PROPELLOR EAGLE.

WM IRVING Master

WILL make daily trips between Oregon City Leaving Portland every morning (sundays excepted) at half past 8 o'clock, and Oregon City, every afternoon at a quarter past 3 o'clock, and continue this arrangement so long as the depth of the water on the rapids will permit

Oregon city, Nov 18, '51-11tf

### AT HOME AGAIN!!

THE subscriber having again returned to his old stand at the

### MAIN STREET HOUSE,

would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate all who may call upon him, and particularly the Legislators upon their return from Salem! MOSS

Oregon City, Dec 30, '51

**Just Received by Express!!**

**300** YARDS bolting cloth, for sale cheap by GEO ABERNATHY & CO.

Oregon City, Oct 27, '51-n8